SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT THE FRENCH ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

In a few weeks there will be many visitors to the Exhibition who will come from England to judge for themselves, and to estimate the feasibility of establishing the electric light in various manufactories and towns. Such persons will naturally wish to have some idea of what is to be done during their stay here. Until the jury have applied their tests it will be impossible to give accurate *data*; but even now it is possible to see what lamps and machines are most likely to have a great future. The establishment of electric lights requires motive power, dynamo-electric machines, and lamps. With regard to motive power, I will at present only draw attention to the fine display of gas-engines. There are 15 of these in action, of which two are exhibited by the Company, a power of 40 horses. One [illegible] Thomson, Sterne and Co., in the British Section, exhibit the latest form of Mr. Clark's gas engine. Some excellent driving belts are being used by several firms. These have the appearance of wire ropes, but are really of a chain-like construction, made of iron wire. The joint can be made at any part by a wire shaped like a cork-screw, which picks up the links of the chain in succession as it is twisted round. It stretches during the first hour of use, but never afterwards. The drums with which it is used are covered with canvas. It is the invention of M. Liebermann. The Maison de la Belle Jardinière exhibits some mechanism, driven by electricity, which is geared to the motor by a new form of drum, adjustable in diameter while in action. It consists of two conical shells, the apexes of which face each other, and from the surface of which triangles have been cut out, so that one cone fits into the other one, and their approach is regulated by a lever. The nearer they are together the greater is the diameter. The most beautiful mechanical arrangement in the exhibition is, perhaps, in the fitting-up of a 40-horse power gas engine to drive a shaft bearing two drums each 20ft. 6in. long, from each of which eight belts pass to eight Gramme machines. They are well mounted, and the 16 dynamo-machines all work together in a perfectly satisfactory manner. A large number of Brotherhood's three-cylinder engines are used in all the sections.

The dynamo-electric machines shown here are almost countless in form. It is natural that the greatest attention should be given to those which have been longest before the public. The value of a machine depends so much upon the right proportioning of the length and thickness of wire on the field magnets and armature, and of the massiveness of the iron in these two parts, that any kind of machine which has been made experimentally in a variety of different proportions is more than likely to be constructed on the best principles than a machine of which a few types only have been constructed. We have here an opportunity of examining a large number of M. Gramme's experimental forms, and there is no doubt that the capabilities of this machine have been more fully studied than those of any other. If we judge, too, from the exhaustive report of the Committee of Board Engineers at Chatham, it would appear that the same machine has attained a high degree of efficiency.

The special points to be considered in a good machine are (1) the brightness of the light it gives, (2) the number of lights it can feed, (3) its price, (4) its weight, (5) its liability to get out of order and (6) its simplicity of construction, (6) the regularity of its supply of electricity, (7) the heating of its coils, (8) the rate of rotation required to produce a certain effect, (9) the absence of sparks at the brushes, (10) the power required to drive it. Moreover, in a direct-current machine it is clearly a disadvantage if there be any tendency to reversal of the currents, and it is an advantage that the revolving armature should not become hot so soon as the coils of the field magnet, for thus we can safely judge of the heating without stopping the machine. There are at present three forms of machine only which have been thoroughly developed so as to be constructed in the best possible proportion. These are the Gramme, the Siemens, and the Brush machines. I do not wish to say that there are not more perfect machines in existence. We have not *data* to give an opinion upon this point. But as, before noted, it is probable that those [illegible] machines which have been longest before the public are constantly in the same position. In the illumination of open spaces this is not necessary, and great simplifications can be introduced into a lamp where motion is given to only one carbon. Such forms of lamp are shown in great variety. Messrs. Siemens and the Brush Company both exhibit lamps with two pair carbons, which burn away alternately and then drop down to let the second pair act. I also see in the British section the Andrews lamp in which the main current passes through an electro-magnet with thick wire, which holds a clutch, preventing the positive carbon from descending, while a shunt passes through an electro-magnet of fine wire. The current in this one increases when the arc becomes too long, and it releases the clutch and allows the carbons to approach. The Brokie lamp brings the carbons into contact at regular intervals of about once a minute and then separates them by a fixed distance. This is very simple, and may in some cases be very suitable. Of the foreign lamps I have as yet seen nothing which beats our exhibit of 40 Brush lamps on one circuit, but the lamps of M. Jasper, in the Belgian section where only one lamp is in circuit, is exceptionally beautiful and steady. Its action depends upon a magnet placed vertically inside a solenoid and supporting the upper carbon. The magnet is raised or depressed in the solenoid according to the strength of the current. If the current be too strong the magnet rises and lengthens the arc; if too weak, it falls and causes the carbons to approach. A vertical rod with a horizontal disc is attached to it. The disc is immersed in a cylinder full of mercury, and so checks the oscillation.—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE HARVEST OF THE WORLD.

The volume of reports on the harvest in the different countries of the world which is brought out by M. B. Estienne every year is now being issued. It is a large quarto volume of over 300 pages, and a very handsome map in colours showing the state of the wheat crop in the various departments of France is published with it.

The first portion of the volume deals with the various crops in France, reports being given from the various departments. The wheat crop is reported on from 90 departments, and in three of these it is said to be very good, in 30 good, in 23 fairly good (*assez bonne*), in 24 medium (*mediocre*), and in 10 bad. Last year the figures were—five very good, 17 good, 26 fairly good, 16 medium, and 26 bad; so that it will be seen that the returns this year from over a larger area are very indicative of a better crop than last year. Of [illegible] we have reports from 70 departments, eight of which are very good, 33 good, 15 fairly good, one passable, 11 medium, and one bad. Last year's figures showed this crop to be very good in 26 departments, good in 40, fairly good in five, and medium in three. This year's crop it will be seen, is not so good as that, but is still fairly good. Maize is not largely grown, except in the southern parts of France, and only 25 departments (as against 33 last year) report on it. The crop is a very ordinary one, being good only in seven departments, fairly good in five, medium in six, and bad in seven. Last year this crop was a very good one—three departments reporting it very good, 19 good, five fairly good, and six medium. Oats are reported on from 81 districts; in six they are very good, in 21 they are good, in 18 they are fairly good, in 20 they are medium, and in 10 bad. Rye is declared to be a very good crop in six departments, to be good in 19, fairly good in 17, medium in 16, bad in five, and very bad in two. Last year's reports showed oats to be very good in 28 departments, good in 40 departments, fairly good in seven, middling in six, bad in two, and very bad in one. And rye at the same time was reported as very good in 11 departments, good in 33, fairly [illegible] in six, and middling in three. [illegible] year, but that wheat is not much below the crop of an average year. None of the crops will be very bad, and none can be described as very good.

The crops in Great Britain are described as—wheat 10 per cent. below average, and likely to realize only about 10 million quarters; barley, 10 per cent. above average; oats, 20 per cent. below average; and the year is described as a poor one, and one in which farmers will not be likely, even though, with a market bare of supplies, wheat is now making a very high price, to recoup themselves for any of their losses of the past five years, even where they do not add to them.

In Austria-Hungary the crops are spoken of as all round good, wheat and barley being both above the average. Rye is very much, and oats slightly, under average. The reports from Italy all agree in describing the crops of a medium character and much below the abundance of 1880. The markets, too, are calm, and prices feeble. Of wheat the quality promises to be good, but under the ordinary weight. Oats are good in quantity and quality, although the grain is not so clump as last year. But little barley is grown, but where it is, it is this year of bad colour and lacking in weight. Rye is good and abundant, and will be the crop of the year. From the Turkish provinces on the Danube comes the statement that this year's wheat harvest will be of a medium character, and the qualities of the grain various. Rye will be good and abundant. Barley is yielding a good crop for quantity, but both colour and weight are bad. Oats here will be very much above the average.

All the reports from Russia, and especially those from Odessa, speak of the barley crop as the best crop of the year, doubling that of last year in quantity; but as a rule the grain is not so plump and large, nor with the colour so good, as usually established. Rye is an abundant crop, and wheat is also good. Throughout Germany the winter and spring sowings are in marked contrast—the former yielding good crops, and the latter very defective ones. All crops are very late this year also. Oats are a very good crop, but barley is thin on the ground and the grain is not heavy. None of the crops are an average. In the Prussian States the reports on the crops are by numbers, 100 being taken as representing an average crop:—Wheat, 80; rye, 77; barley, 80; oats, 80; peas and similar crops, 83; and potatoes, 95. These figures are also as near as possible an average of the crops of the whole of Germany.

Switzerland, right up to the time of harvest, was suffering from an extreme heat and drought that did considerable damage to the wheat, which is a very poor crop this year in consequence. The quality of the grain is, however, very fine. Both oats and barley are good in quantity and quality; but of the latter there is but a small area planted. Rye is a poor crop for grain, but straw is long and good. Belgian reports state that the summer and ripening time was marked by strong rains and a low temperature, the effect of which has been to make the wheat far below an average. Barley is a good crop both for quantity and quality; and rye is good for quality, but under average in quantity. Oats vary in quality, and will be under average in quantity. All crops are reported as bad from Spain, barley being the best. The area under rye is decreasing gradually, and this year it is much smaller than last. Wheat is a very poor crop both for quality and quantity. From Holland all the cereals are reported in good condition. Up to the end of May [illegible] and the [illegible] suffered from cold and wet, but since then it has been fine and quite an average. Wheat is quite an average, and only in the yield per acre, but also in the acreage sown, and the quality and weight of the grain.

All the reports from the United States go to show that in all the States the yields this year will be under an average. In quality, however, wheat is better than last year, while oats and barley are both fairly good in quality and not so much under average as wheat.—*Times.*

HORSE-BREEDING IN WESTERN INDIA.

A valued correspondent, who has had some years' experience on the subject, has written to us regarding horse-breeding in Western India; and as the subject is an important one, we will let him speak for himself. He writes: "I propose to offer my opinion in reference to the breeding of stock in the western parts of India. You have made an impression on me and my mind of horse-breeding in that part of the country from a paragraph in your columns lately. Erroneous conclusions have been drawn by other people that the quality of horses in these provinces have been overrated; and, as further change will probably take place by the opening up of the line of railway through some part of these provinces, especially that of the Rajputana State Railway from Ajmere to Palanpur, I think those who may pass that way should take the opportunity to see some of the mares and stock in those parts. I have but little doubt that they will say that they have not been overrated, and it would afford me much satisfaction to discover that horses from this part of the country were distributed over a larger compass than they are, and if so, whether the Government of India would not then discover a new source from whence to get a supply suitable for the artillery and cavalry remounts without costing so much money and waste of time as the present system has led us to. The present mode of purchasing horses appears to me an hazardous undertaking, and often very disappointing to the Australian horse importers, inasmuch as from some batches of these horses I have seen lately, I say they have greatly improved. Yet I have seen some of these inspected and turned away, and sold to private individuals, who, in the course of six months, have proved considerably by their purchase. The quality of these imported horses, as I have seen from my personal examination, is much improved, and they are, to all appearance, better bred and more active than formerly. The best representatives come to Calcutta, but there are often good mares rejected which would suit well for breeding purposes, as it is difficult to procure good mares for this purpose. These should be purchased and sent to the Government depot for breeding purposes, and then I venture to suggest these Australian contractors would, in time, benefit the country. We should also furnish proper stallions to mate with them, and not some of the sort I have seen, which are likely to disappoint me, and believe have done so. These are errors which should not be overlooked, for the business of breeding is expensive, so let us try and lay down the foundation for a new branch in this line. I will temporarily relieve myself from giving you further particulars on my opinion about a system which does not immediately concern me, as I might be told by some or the [illegible] [illegible] matters that I am no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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KURRACHEE : Z. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILTED **"TERAI" HATS**

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1850.

KEATING'S LONDON WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bott les 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one ; application lasts a week.

NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.

NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.

NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.

NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.

NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.

NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.

NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.

NUBIAN BLACKING is suitable for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description ; the cheapest, superior to varnish ; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supp

No. 10,151—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0.

Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

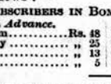
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

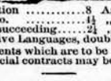


SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd September, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, about SATURDAY, 1st October, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 12th October, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,227	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Cl. ss.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	G.W. Atkinson.	20th Sept.
s. ANCONA	3694	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.E. Thompson.	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 800	Rs. 850	Rs. 900
SIX MONTHS.			1881.
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st Sept.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. ROUMANIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. JAS. WATT, arrived from London, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to the office of Messrs. Byramjee Pestonjee and Co., Dubashes, at 12, Elphinstone Circle, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are hereby requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods at once, otherwise they will be removed to the Port Trust combustible warehouse at Mazagon.

CHAS. REIPENHAUSEN,
Master, S. S. "Jas. Watt."
Bombay, 15th Sept., 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 6,000 MULE JHOOLS.

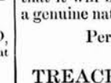
TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on TUESDAY at 1 p. m., 20th instant, instead of on the 17th idem as previously advertised.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,

with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,

containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

STARTLING PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Positively the Last Night

OF

PROFESSOR PHILIPPS AND MONS. DEVONO'S

Varieties, Novelties and Sensations.

☞ NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

During our stay you have honoured us with your support and generous applause. Proud of this, rest assured, nothing will be wanting on our parts to make this our Last Night worthy of your esteemed patronage.

NO FREE ADMISSION !!!

Look at the Monster Programme for the last time.

DECAPITATION !

Part First.

Twelve New Wonders

IN LEGERDEMAIN.

Part Second.

DECAPITATION,

Grand Magical Experiment, Executed by

Professor PHILIPPS only.

The Magic Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and the HEAD of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the public, as to allow every one a chance of inspecting it. After an interval of 7 minutes the head will be replaced on the body, and life restored.

For this thrilling Scene the Stage will be cleared of all paraphernalia and furniture, with the exception of an ordinary

Table, Chair and Sword.

This is one of the greatest sensations of the present day.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

To conclude with the

BRILLIANT OPTICAL CYCLORAMA

and BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

Private performance may be arranged for on application to Prof. PHILIPPS, Proprietor and Manager.

FURNITURE REPPS.

48 in. Plain Crimson, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Plain Maroon, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Plain Green, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Striped Crimson, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Striped Maroon, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Striped Green, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Plain Blue, Rs. 5-0 per yard.

Patterns Post Free.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the 10 months ending 30th June last at the rate of 35 per share (of Rupees 500 paid up) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 12 to 3 p. m., to shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 5th instant.

By order of the Board,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈ & Co.

i. e., KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1881.

NOTICE TO NATIVE MERCHANTS AND SALESMEN.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, till 1 p. m. of SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1881, for the SALE, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, of CLOTH MANUFACTURED by the Company.

Printed Terms and Conditions of the Contract, and information respecting the same, can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, No. 5, Church Gate Street, 16th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General of Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WILLIAM HENRY PUCKLY, late Assistant Dockmaster, Prince's Dock.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND WIDDICOMBE, late a Lieut. in H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I. I.

HAJEE SOOMAR ESSA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned Estates will be paid at the Administrator General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours :—

JAMES PAGE, full payment.
LIEUT. COL. G. B. CRISPIN, full payment.
CAPT. W. H. McMATH, full payment.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANIBAI, widow of KISSOURAM RAMKUTTON, hath contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in or to the said premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Kandawady-road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Ignacio Mendas, on the south by the said Kandawady-road, on the west by the property of Bernando Rodrize, and on the east by the property of Bai Dinajee, and which premises is assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 25,—Dated this 16th day of September, 1881.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DYSENTERY ! DYSENTERY !
DIARRHŒA ! DIARRHŒA !

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a vegetable preparation, acts as a charm in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all kinds of Bowel Complaints. It has saved the lives of numerous patients given up by the best medical practitioners. It owes its great popularity and very extensive sale all over India to a rare combination of cheapness, with wonderful efficacy and pleasantness of taste, with freedom from harm. Though from one to three doses generally suffice to cure, it does not bring on costiveness. It is an excellent carminative.

For Dysentery ask for white labelled phials, and for other complaints yellow labelled ones.

For MEDICAL and NUMEROUS OTHER HIGHLY RESPECTABLE TESTIMONY and for OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, SEE HANDBILLS,

Price 1 and 8 annas per phial.

Sold by B. S. Madon and Co., Meadow Street, Fort, and by all shop-keepers and medicine-vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer : S. B. MOTIWALLA,
Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Out of hundreds of Certificates a few are given below :—

I have tried Dysentrodyne and found the result very favourable. It is worthy of a place in every family medicine chest.

K. V. Chathu Kutti,
Physician, Charitable Dispensary, Calicut.

I have tried Dysentrodyne and have invariably found it efficacious in cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa of all kinds.

Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C.,
Teacher, Midwife's Class, Sir J. J. Hospital,
Physician, Khetwadi Charitable Dispensary.

I have tried your medicines in many cases and they have never failed to cure.

Fred. Fano,
Assistant District Settlement Officer.

Dysentrodyne is a really valuable medicine. Whenever I have an occasion for it I use it, and experience its good effects without fail.

Bejanji Manekji,
District Pleader, Surat.

Our brother was suffering for two or three months from Dysentery, and although under Native and European treatment, he had not benefited in the least. We, however, ordered out Dysentrodyne : two days' use of which resulted in a speedy cure.—*Kheda Wartman*, 1st December, 1880.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
SEASON 1881-82.

THE MANGALORE TILES lately introduced, and used to roof the Sailors Home, &c., are very superior to the ordinary Bombay Tiles, as they last for years, without requiring to be moved, while it is necessary to turn the Bombay Tiles every year. (*Maclean's Guide to Bombay, Page* 151).

Imitation Tiles have of late appeared in the market, and complaints having reached us that the so-called Mangalore Tiles are not water-tight and proof against damp, it is necessary for all intending purchasers to inquire for the "Mission" Tiles, all of which bear the following Trade Mark :—

BASEL MISSION TILE-WORKS,
MANGALORE.
1865.

SKYLIGHTS AND VENTILATORS are excellent contrivances, and are of very great use where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place, or removed to any other without special provision in the structure of the roof.

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Watercourses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes, from 3 to 7 inches in diameter, length 3 feet 6" size generally in stock).

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles, &c., will, on application, be sent free of charge.

Every facility afforded to Outstation Orders, in respect of packing, carriage, &c., and also by direct shipments from the Factory to any seaport town.

☞ Orders now registered for new season supply, to arrive here in October next.

For Illustrated Price List and any other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Office : 35, Medows Street, Fort.
Depot : Powder Works, Mazagon.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choicy, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
165	0	BORDEAUX	... 16	0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. galls. or 24 dozs.	... 172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	... 216 0	231 0

We are now registering orders for the above. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HELMETS ! HELMETS !!

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	.. 14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	.. 14 0
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	.. 16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	.. 14 8
Extra Stout, with double Cork Body	.. 16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	.. 22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	.. 12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	.. 9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	.. 12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	.. 18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	.. 18 0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt, light, good shape and perfect protection	.. 14 0
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very pretty shape, good protection, light, and finished in the best style	.. 12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.— { Ladies' .. 18 0 / { Gents' .. 18 0

THE TURBAN TERAI.

A New, Soft, Double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection .. 20 0

PITH HELMETS,

THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	.. 4 0
Ladies' Riding	.. 6 0
Gents' Shooting	.. 6 0

Prompt Cash, Discount Two annas in the Rupee.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue posted on application.

HOAR & CO., 3 Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	...Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	... Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	... Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well known cheap silver lever watches of excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	...
„ hunting „	...
„ half hunting „	...

FAVRE, LEUB

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

BOOK TICKETS.

NAMES may now be registered for Books containing 20 tickets available on any night the Company may perform during the term of the regular subscription. Price Rs. 70.

The issue of these Books is limited to forty.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TOWN HALL.

MDLLE. EMELLIE DORE

Will give her second Grand Evening CONCERT on

WEDNESDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER,

at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 4
Family Tickets to admit 3 ..... „ 10

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st of October 1881, at 4 p.m., on the premises all the right, title and interest of Hajee Soomar Essa, late of Bombay, Mohamedan inhabitant, deceased, in, to or upon.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Rungaree Mhola or Abdul Rahiman-street, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, in the town and island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,383 and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 34, containing by admeasurement 182 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by public road called Rungaree Mhola or Abdul Rahiman-street, on or towards the north by the house occupied by Essa Hasam, and on or towards the south by the house occupied by Allana Moosa, which said premises formerly were in the occupation of the said Hajee Soomar Essa and Hajiani Hajiabai, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajiani Hajiabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 30.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

MADRAS.

REVISED RULES FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS USING THE HARBOUR.

IN supersession of the Notification published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 10th February, 1881, the Government of Madras has issued the following :—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour :—

Rule 1. No vessel shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour at any time without having on board a Pilot or Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator of the Port.

Rule 2. Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

Rule 3. Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

Rule 4. Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time.

Under Clause 2, Section 42, and Section 67 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying any of the foregoing rules will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of costs of such con

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

MARKETS closed for the Pateti holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Sept. 10, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	94,845	0	0
Merchandise	3,88,196	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,345	0	0
Total Rs....	4,86,386	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,398½ miles ..... Total Rs....	2,61,385		
Increase.....	2,25,001	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Roumania, 2,207 tons' Captain T. G. Knox, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (21st Aug.), brought the following cargo :—2,452 packages piece-goods, 230 bales twist, 300 boxes brandy, 4 cases butter, 1,613 bars iron, 2,224 bundles iron, 615 kegs red-lead, 953 packages spelter, 1,215 tons coals, 34 cases whisky, 3 packages chalk, 96 packages colour, 33 cases tobacco, 1,030 boxes soap, 20 casks fireclay, 50 boxes tinplates, 70 cases brass sheets, 40 cases porter, 2 cases leathers, 4 packages glassware, 16 bales canvas, 76 packages buckets, 5 packages chains, 8 cases crucibles, 10 cases umbrellas, 21 cases wine and spirit, 147 bundles iron hoops, 20 casks china-clay, 3 packages wool, 50 cases slates, 30 packages rice bowels, 4 cases lamps, 74 packages rivets, 75 cases soda, 16 packages hardware, 5 cases twine, 16 packages oil-cloth, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
16	Calcutta (s).....	Philips	Kurrachee.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Doert	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Roumania, to Marseilles, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
11 Ethiopia (s) .... Bombay.

Sept. DEPARTURE.
11 Cormorant (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s),—31 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee; 76 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 20 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Narayenjee Mooljee; 100 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 182 cwts wheat, Megico Pudamsey; 202 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 200 cwts coir yarn, Purmamund Govindjee; 450 cwts myrabolams, Jeewandass Vulubdass; 40 bales wool, Runchordass Mooranjee; 326½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jevut; 96 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.

Clan Alpine (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Jewat Vussaia.

FOR LONDON.

Minerva (s)—2 pots sandalwood oil, Datardina Mawjee; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Nensceebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—200 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts wheat, 2,009 cwts linseed and 50 cwts black pepper, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Keshgar (s)—69 bales cotton and 5 cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Keswojee Naik —Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

580-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlalal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

382-77—Hearn C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraz and others vs Vissondass Hemraz—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

7-81—Janardhen and H.—Morarjee Punja vs Bhimjee Girdhur and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.

499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson B. and D., and Payne and G. —Part heard.

379-80—Nanu and H—Caderbhoy Currimbhoy vs Dawoodbhoy Esmailjee and another.

386-80—Nanu and H—Caderbhoy Currimbhoy vs Dawoodbhoy Esmailjee and another.

116-81—Janardhen and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Raghunath Damodhur—Chalk and W.

513-80—Khunderao M. (for pauper)—Kurmally Mahomed Jetha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ostrehan, Lieut. Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMDT., W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, September 15.

The Commaadant having rejoined from Inspection duty at Poona, resumes command of the corps from Major the Hon. L. H. Bayley from this date.

Vol. J. W. Jones, having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B Company.

Members of F Company who have not returned their votes regarding the subject communicated to them in circular dated 10th August, 1881, are requested to do so without further delay.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 13.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. M. Horsfall, Asst. Collr., Madura, is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1880-81, with effect from the 10th Sept.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Messrs. C. S. Crole and F. H. Woodroffe, of the Madras Civil Service, an extension of furlough for three months and fifteen days and permission to return to duty, respectively.

The services of Surgn. A. F. Dobson are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Rowland, 2nd Asst. Master Attendant, during the employment of Mr. W. H. Bartlett on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. R. P. Burnett, Actg. Chaplain of Wellington, special leave for three months on urgent private affairs,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Archdale Pope, to be Second Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey, from 1st Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Davidson, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, ...sferred from the North Arcot to the Coimbatore ...charge of the Division, vice Mr. J. Hannan, ... on furlough.

...ding officiating appointments ...

..., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, ...
..., 4th Grade, with effe...
...harge of the Co...

...t. Engr...
...Cou...

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....Sept. 23rd....h

...5'8m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 17	.....	5	50	5 59	7 21m	0	10m
				7	14 a	2	11 a
Sun. 18	.....	5	50	5 58	8 31m	1	34m
M...	...th Sunday aft. Trinity			8	36 a	3	2 a
...n 19	.....	5	50	5 57	9	2m	33m
				9	20 a	3	32 a
Tu. 20	.....	5	50	5 57	9	39m	3	12m
				9	55 a	3	54 a
Wed 21	.....	5	50	5 56	10	8m	3	47m
				10	26 a	4	14 a
Thr. 22	.....	5	50	5 55	10	36m	4	15m
				10	57 a	4	36 a
Fr. 23	.....	5	50	5 54	11	4m	1	42m
				11	30 a	5	0 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tric.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BERESFORD—September 11th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—September 9th, at Azamgarh, Edward William, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Young, aged 1 year and 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

WHAT news there is from Afghanistan continues to be in favour of the likelihood of the Amir's getting the better of his formidable enemy. It was pointed out at the beginning of the struggle that the Kabul ruler could best at once show and use his strength, if that strength were real, by making a diversion against Herat by way of the Turkistan provinces upon whose fidelity it has always been thought he has most reason to count. It was reported on the 13th that a force from Turkistan had taken the fort of Taiwara, and that Ayoub's garrison there had been compelled to fall back upon Herat itself. A second report of the capture of Ghur—with such incidents as the halting of a force sent out from Herat to relieve the fort, and the flight of Ayoub's representative, not to Herat, but to Kandahar—is now confirmed. It is possible that all this explains the strange inaction of the Amir himself. He may have good reason to know that if he waits long enough, he may see Ayoub's force dissolving under the force of the untoward news from their base of operations.

MUCH interest is being exhibited both at home and in this country regarding the new Department of Agriculture. From the papers received by the last mail, we learn that in the discussions on the Indian Budget, Mr. Arnold, alluding to the arrangements for the reconstitution of the department described by the Secretary of State, expressed a hope that "the new Department of Agriculture which the noble lord had lately reorganized, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Buck, might be successful in the most desirable work of increasing the productiveness of Indian soil, and he ventured to say that the Governor-General who caused twelve bushels of wheat to grow where ten grew before should be accounted greater than he who had annexed a province." Such being the importance attached to the new department by members of Parliament who take an interest in Indian questions, it may be useful to note the efforts which the Government of India are making in this direction. Mr. E. C. Buck, an up-country paper lately informed us, proposes ...ly to visit the North-West Provinces, with ... of taking the sense of the local Gov...nt as to what may be done to give effect ... the proposals of the Famine Commission ...elative to the local extension of this special ...agency in each of the presidencies and provinces of India. Whether Mr. Buck proposes to visit Bombay or not, we cannot say; but it ...annot, we think, be long before the Governm... of Bombay is, if it has not already been, ...pon to submit proposals for the introd... of the special department into this ... may therefore not be amiss if we ... the requirements of this ...may be met, without causi... the State. Lord Hartn..., who was careful to lay ...artment "should be ... officials drafted ... must not be ...fully inform... that of de... by the ... the ...

MR. PARNELL is doing the Government the service of throwing as fierce a light as may be on the real issues involved in a general acceptance or general rejection of their Irish Land Bill. Presiding at a meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Thursday, the agitator was careful to say nothing of what ought to be the real question—the merits or demerits of the Bill as a great agrarian measure of reform. The people of Ireland are warned not to confide in the Bill for any seeming good it may contain. They ...e to reserve their judgment on a point which ... already have all the real material ...iding, until it shall be seen how the ...urt will decide certain so-called ... which the League is preparing to ... "test" here is of course not one ... out which the agency of a special department was strongly urged on the attention of Government, namely: (1) a collection of agricultural, vital, and economic statistics; and (2) the introduction of improved or scientific methods of agriculture which might increase the productiveness of the soil. Upon the completeness and accuracy with which these two much-needed reforms are carried out will, according to the views of the Commission, depend the efficiency of this department. With regard to agricultural and other statistics; the Commission found, at the very threshold of its inquiries, that the data furnished to them by the various local Governments were of a very meagre character, the method of preparing them being altogether defective. The Commission expressed its views in guarded terms, but anyone who has had occasion to consult such agricultural and economic statistics as are already given in the published annual Administration Reports of Government knows that these statistics are not only defective, but are inaccurate and valueless for all purposes of calculation or comparison. Such a simple question, for instance, as the area of some of the districts in this presidency, it would be hard to find out from these reports. No two successive Administration Reports agree in their statements on this point. In the Bombay Administration Report for 1872-73 we find the area of the Kurrachee district given at 14,089 square miles. The report for 1879-80, the latest which has been published, gives the area of the same district at 16,109 square miles—a difference of over 2,000 square miles. In like manner these two reports give the area of the Surat district at 1,588 and 1,630 square miles; that for the Panch Mahals at 1,731 and 1,588 square miles; for Khandesh, 10,162 and 9,767 square miles; for Poona, 4,383 and 5,099 square miles; for Satara, 4,378 and 4,991 square miles; for Hyderad (Sind), 9,635 and 9,052 square miles; as for Upper Sind, 1,913 and 2,177 square miles respectively. Again, not only does the total area of culturable land bearing assessment in the Government villages of the several districts in the presidency, including Sind, vary in the reports from year to year, but, what is stranger still, the quantity of *cultivated* land exceeds that of *culturable* land in some districts! In the last Bombay Administration Report we notice that whereas the area of cutlurable garden, dry crop, and rice lands in the Ratnagiri district is given at 941,825 acres, the actual area under plough is 1,005,523 acres in 1878-79 and 1,012,780 acres in 1879-80!

There is really no reason why correct or tolerably reliable statistics should not be obtained by Government. Except in the permanently settled districts, land in British India is held directly from the State, and has been surveyed at least once, and, in our own presidency, twice in the course of the last seventy-five years. Our survey and our system of assessment supply, or ought to supply, unrivalled facilities for all facts bearing upon agriculture. Every village kulkarni has his register of land, framed after the most approved plan, and compiled from the most recent figures supplied by the Survey Department. This should, in our opinion, leave little or nothing to desire so far as correct statistical information in regard to holdings and their holders is concerned. The village accountant could easily be trained to give a reliable report as to whether the rainfall in his village has been equal to the average of the past five or ten years, or below, or in excess; whether it is seasonable or otherwise; whether crops have been up to the usual mark or not; and whether prices have undergone any serious fluctuation, or have remained steady. But, unfortunately, the means of information at his command have never been adequately availed of and turned, to account in determining the condition and prospects of agriculture. We should not be far wrong in saying that the office of the village kulkarni has, since the introduction of the new survey, become quite an anachronism. For statistical purposes, however, his office might, we conceive, be made invaluable. With their duties clearly defined, these kulkarnis might be made a very useful body of public servants, without the State undergoing any additional expense. They will indeed need watching by a staff of subordinate inspectors or supervisors, whose duty it should be to see that the work of the village accountants is properly performed. Over these supervisors there should be, in each district, as the Famine Commission recommends, an officer of the status and pay of a deputy collector, who will stand to his district in the same relation as a director of agriculture will stand to his presidency or his province. His duty it would be to check and compile from vernacular returns information for the director at the presidency town. These deputy collectors for each district should be under the control of the collector of the district; but in regard to their special work they should, we think, be responsible to the Agricultural Department of the presidency. It should be the duty of the head of this department to receive the taluka and district returns, scrutinize them and reduce the information conveyed by them to a system, and embody the results in a report, giving a complete picture of the agricultural condition and prospects of the presidency under his charge.

In our own presidency the nucleus of such a special departmental agency as is proposed to be set up exists already. Government have only to utilize it, and extend or restrict the scope of its work to suit the requirements of the new department. In the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer* and his establishment, we suggest that we have, in a measure, a trained agency ready at hand for the work. Mr. J. M. Campbell and his coadjutors have been for the past seven years at work almost on the lines of the enquiries to be set afoot by the new agency. The admirable series of statistical accounts already compiled and issued by them to the public bear witness to Mr. Campbell's eminent fitness for statistical work. The appreciation of the relative importance of facts and the power of judicious condensation which have made each of the volumes a complete statistical hand-book or guide-book to the district of which it treats, embodying information of a special character which one looks for in vain in any of the published records, official or non-official, in the presidency, are the best augury of success in the work which we suggest should be entrusted to him. Each volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* embraces details regarding minerals, forests, trees, agricultural holdings, crop area, soil irrigation, water work, a history of capital, trade, crafts, land administration, and places of interest in the district, prepared with scrupulous care and accuracy. The Famine Commission urge that, for the present at least, it seems essential that the director of the Agricultural Department in each province should be a member of the Civil Service. Such an officer, to be fitted to discharge the duties which we have proposed to assign to him, should be trained in revenue, law, and settlement work, and chosen for his knowledge of the habits, thoughts, economic condition, and agricultural customs of the natives,—qualifications which can only be secured by experience in civil administration. Mr. Campbell, we believe, fulfils most of these conditions. To assist him in the agricultural branch of his department, he should be afforded the assistance of a trained specialist, in the person of the head of one of our experimental farms in the presidency. Such an arrangement would ensure economy combined with efficiency.

WE pointed out yesterday that the reported cutting of the aqueduct at Tunis meant, in the circumstances we described, the absolute annihilation of the only water-supply the town enjoys. We are now told that the supply of drinking water in the town is "exhausted." The Arab "insurgents" have the town at their mercy, and a striking commentary is furnished in the rashness which stirred up this strife and the hap-hazard way in which it has been conducted. What the issue of the present deadlock is to be is of course a question of which a few hours must bring us the solution. Meanwhile, of course, the Bey intends to abdicate. When Yakub Khan found that his sovereignty was reduced to an empty form, whose chief value lay in the fact that it was considered to give a quasilegal authority to decisions of a drum-head court-martial, we lost no time in taking the step in which the Bey now proposes to imitate him. Like his prototype the Bey prefers being a grass-cutter in the tents of his open foe to bearing the burden a moment longer than he can help it of having betrayed his people to their destruction.

In another column we have allowed our correspondent "A Lady Visitor" to express the distrust she feels at the method and results of the enquiry which is said to have been made into her statements at the instance of the Government of India; and we have also inserted a letter on the same subject from another correspondent. The matter is not one which can be profitably discussed further in the columns of a newspaper, but after the disgraceful attack which the *Times of India* has thought fit to make upon our correspondent—who he knows has furnished us with her name and address—we should be ashamed of ourselves if we refused to give "A Lady Visitor" the opportunity of replying to the charge that the statements she has made are "quite unfounded." We share, and have good reason for sharing, her theory that the so-called "enquiry" has been a delusion. On the day after her first letter appeared a member of the Bombay Police, who wrote under the signature of X. 999, attempted to dispose of her statements by coarse ribaldry of the kind which the *Times of India* has admitted into a leading-article. And it should be known that the "enquiry" has been begun, carried on, and brought to a conclusion—if indeed it has had time to have the usual three stages—without any reference to us on the part of the police to be put in communication with our correspondent. We do not know whether our correspondent would be willing to come forward in response to such an invitation. The risk she runs is a terrible one, as our readers may satisfy themselves by glancing at the language which the *Times of India* has already used regarding her. She has every right to decline that risk. But be that as it may, we know that the invitation has never been addressed to her; and the public will not be surprised to find that she attaches no importance to the "flat and official" contradiction which her statements have received.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

THE MAN WITH A GRIEVANCE.

"THE service is going to the devil. There is no doubt about it." It is with this formula that Major Growler usually ends his harangues. He is indeed an ill-used man, as he will prove to anyone who has two or three hours to spare to the recital of his wrongs. Those who know him avoid him as much as possible, but woe to the unhappy stranger who is beguiled into betraying sympathy with the persecuted major, or who inadvertently expresses a wish to hear more of the subject. "Come over to my bungalow," says the delighted Growler to his victim; "it's just over the way. I'll tell you the whole circumstances of the case, and if you don't say I've been shamefully used, I'll eat my head." Arrived at the bungalow, the victim begins to feel a little uncomfortable, for Growler, sitting down at a large writing-table, opens a drawer and produces a most formidable bundle of papers, neatly tied together by red tape. Undoing these, he observes by way of preface, "Now, in order to understand the case thoroughly, I must explain that when Sir Frizzle Pumpkin was Commander-in-Chief of Wonderland, he had as Private Secretary Major Topper, who was, I suppose, the most conceited puppy that ever was put into an appointment for which he was utterly unfit. Well, sir, when the appointment of Superintendent of Sepoys' Outfits fell vacant, I applied for it, and was told my claim would be taken into consideration. I heard nothing more of the case, until one morning, on taking up the paper, I saw that the place had been given to Captain Shooter. Now, sir, Shooter is five years my junior, and is of all men in the Army the most thoroughly incompetent to hold any appointment whatever. Shooter, sir, is not fit to command a naik and three—and won't be, not when he's General Shooter, K. C. B., as I have no doubt he will be, for he's fool enough for anything."

Growler laughs sardonically as he gives utterance to this pleasantry and glances at his victim, whose face presents a picture of stolid despair.

"Well, sir," continues Growler, "of course I couldn't stand this, so I wrote to the Private Secretary the following letter, in which I think I let him have it pretty hot. I'll read it to you. It's only eight pages long; and I think you'll agree with me that I walked into him a few."

The reading of this letter, the bringing out the strong points of it, the intense pride the Major feels in it as a work of art and a model of composition, the long recital of all the appointments he has ever held, and how he has been thanked in orders by this brigadier, and received complimentary letters from that general—(all of which letters and orders are duly read to the unhappy listener, who looks at the door and meditates flight)—all these things can be easily imagined by the many friends and acquaintances with whom Major Growler has so often discussed his wrongs.

"Well, sir," he resumes, "and what answer do you think I got to my very reasonable remonstrance? Will you believe it, sir, that instead of writing to me that Shooter's appointment was cancelled, the Private Secretary informed me with that supercilious affectation of superiority that marks the numskull, sir, the numskull, I repeat, that 'the matter being settled, it was inexpedient to re-open the question.' Nothing more, sir, not a word. But now, sir, we enter on a fresh phase of the affair. Sir, there is a Mrs. Shooter, and"——

But I cannot follow the worthy Major any further in his story. He has already been talking and reading, and saying "Well, sir," and "Now, sir," for two mortal hours, and not until nearly two more hours have elapsed is the victim observed to emerge from the room where he has been a prisoner. His conduct on getting outside Major Growler's bungalow was peculiar; like the Ancient Mariner's unwilling listener, he seemed

"Like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense forlorn.
A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn."

In the meantime he walked rapidly to mess, and calling for a brandy-and-soda, swore solemnly that if he ever again entered Major Growler's bungalow on any pretext whatever, he would be——.

There is a story told of a certain commanding officer who was much annoyed by the amount of grumbling that went on in his regiment. There was no pleasing the soldiers apparently, and they growled steadily at everything, particularly the rations. They found fault with the bread, which they said was light weight; with the beef, which was tough; with the tea, which was all dust. Much distressed with all this, the commanding officer went round inspecting the rations himself one morning, with the sergeant-major, and found everything very good. "Then why on earth," said the perplexed C. O., turning to his sergeant-major, "why have the men so persistently grumble at their food?" "Grumble at their food, sir!" replied the sergeant-major, "why, Lor bless your heart, sir, they'd grumble if you was to feed 'em on toasted angels!" But grumbling is by no means confined to Thomas Atkins in particular, or to the Army in general. A naval captain disappointed of a ship is apt to speak somewhat slightingly of "my Lords," and regards the future of his country with anxiety. A clergyman who sees his brother parson put into that snug little living he thought he himself had such a good claim to is apt to think the Church in danger, and has been known to say very unkind things about his bishop. A doctor who does not get on may be excused if he looks upon the successful practitioner as a quack and a charlatan. No doubt it was some poor half-starving surgeon who thus lampooned his three fortunate brethren who were called in to King George the Third in one of his dangerous illnesses:—

"The King employs three doctors daily,
Willis, Heberden, and Baillee;
All exceedingly skilful men,
Baillee, Willis, and Heberden,
But doubtful which most sure to kill is,
Baillee, Heberden, or Willis."

However, grumbling is no more to be taken as a sign that a man is really unhappy, than his going to church is a sign that he believes anything. If you want to make Major Growler unhappy, deprive him of his wrong. You have only to watch his face as he tells you of his grievance, to see how thoroughly enjoys it. With what a zest he recounts the flagrant injustice of Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, that upright old man. How he delights to heap opprobrious epithets on the head of Major Topper, who is a general favourite; and the intense delight with which the aggrieved Major writes interminable official letters, setting forth his claims, recounting his services, and hinting at his wrongs, is only equalled by the zest with which he reads these productions to unwary strangers, and by the fond admiration with which he contemplates their composition and style. It is a very great help to a man in getting through the world comfortably, to have a hobby. It does not much matter what it is. It may be collecting butterflies or spiritualism, science or training horses for racing. A man devoted to a hobby has no time to be unhappy; and the next best thing to a hobby is a good healthy grievance, a grievance that one can air with tongue and pen, and which affords scope for the use of brave words and neatly turned phrases.

SUB.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THOUGH the fields were smaller, still the races were better contested and the finishes closer than on the first day. A sad accident occurred in the race for H. H. Agha Khan's Purse. Near the ½-mile post from home Chevalier and Dictator were running neck and neck, with the rest of the field close up, the lot going at a tremendous pace, when a mounted policeman suddenly rode on to the course, right in front of the field of horses. It was impossible to avoid him, and Clarke, on Chevalier, galloped right into the man, upsetting him, and turning Chevalier a complete somersault. It looked from the stand as if Clarke must be killed, but he fortunately escaped with a severe shaking; while poor Chevalier was killed on the spot,—a great loss to his owner, for I understand he refused a large price for him before the race. Had it not been for this unfortunate accident, I believe he would have won; for Dictator was being hard ridden when the accident occurred. I cannot understand why the stewards allow a lot of these mounted policemen to career all over the course on their wretched garrans while the races are going on; they are certainly neither useful nor ornamental.

For the Criterion nine came to the post; Hollander, Heliograph, and Republican being about equal favourites. It was a capital race to the distance, where Buttercup, with Vinal up, gradually drew away and won cleverly by a length; Republican just beating Grey Warrior by a neck for second place: Heliograph and Hollander, unable to act under their heavy weights, beaten off.

The Agha's Purse, had it not been for the accident to Chevalier, would have been a grand race; for when he fell he, Dictator, and Express were all in it. As it was, Dictator won very easily, Tingey having had to pull Express across the course to avoid riding over Clarke and Chevalier.

Agha Khan's Commemoration Plate was a great blow to backers, for Exchange, with odds laid on him, was never in it, Mr. Abdool Rahman's Reformer winning very easily.

Abdool Rahman's stable is certainly in grand form, and is amply compensating him now for his disappointments at Bangalore. He is, however, a thorough sportsman and universal favourite, and his wins are very popular.

For the Deccan Stakes four only faced the starter; Linkboy, the favourite, winning pretty easily. Prospero ran a good horse, and the Nawab of Jowrah's well-bred colt also ran very well for a mile and a quarter. He is still new to the country, and I expect to see him improve considerably; but the distance—1¼ mile—was a little too far for him in such good company.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 400. For all Ponies; weight for inches: Australians 13-2, to carry 10 stone; Arabs and Countrybreds (13-2) 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Ponies who have won any race open to Horses or Galloways, 5 lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each pony declared to start.

Mr. Whitehead's br a p Satara, 9st., Bowen	.. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's p g Chungiz, 8st. 7lbs., Rowjee	.. 2

Tamoor, a third entry, not arriving on the course in time, Satara and Chungiz were started without him. The race was a very hollow affair, Satara winning in a canter in 57 seconds.

THE CRITERION.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services, or Members of the Clubs. Weight for age, raised 28 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; Galloways allowed 4 lbs. G. R. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the race will close. Distance 1¼ mile. This race is open only to Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, Covenanted, Military, and Naval, and Members of the following Clubs, viz—any recognised Club in England; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona.

Col. Burnett's ch a h Buttercup, 10st. 12 lbs., Vinall	.. 1
Hon. G. Vernon's b a c Republican, 9st. 10lbs., Capt. Elliot	.. 2
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 11st. 4lb., Dignum	.. 3
Mr. Cannon's ch a h Hollander, 11st. 7lbs., Cozens	.. 0
Mr. Walter's g a h Heliograph, 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Macdougall	0
Capt. Mellise's g a g Hero, 10st. 8lbs., Bowen	.. 0
Mr. Minchin's g a h Farewell, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Wolff	.. 0
Major Fagan's b a h Lancelot, 10st. 7lbs., Cozens	.. 0
Mr. Hastings's b a c Priam, 9st. 8lbs., Owner	.. 0

At the second attempt the field were despatched to a good start, all running pretty well together to the ½-mile post, when Grey Warrior, who had been lying last throughout, gradually drew up to his horses. At the distance Republican, Buttercup, and Grey Warrior were running level, and it looked as if Republican would win, but Vinal shaking up Buttercup drew clear away, and won by about a length: Republican second, Grey Warrior a good third, Time 2m. 31sec.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE of Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7 4, 4 years 7 12, 5 years 8 5, 6 years 8 12, 7 years 9 0. Winners once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 30, 1st June Rs. 60, 1st August Rs. 100. A Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Four horses from different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a c Dictator, 8st. 2lbs. Oomer	.. 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Express, 8st. 9lbs., Tingey	.. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c The Earl, 8st. 2lbs., Brewty	.. 3
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a h King, 9st., 2lbs., Gerard	.. 0
Nawab of Jowrah's g a h Irishman, 8st. 5lbs., Cozens	.. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Sir Frank, 7st. 12lbs., Rowjee	.. 0
Mr. Stephens's g a c Chevalier, 7st. 12lbs., Clarke	.. 0

At the second attempt the flag was lowered to a good start, Irishman, Dictator, and Chevalier at once going to the front, The Earl and Express close up, with King last. This order was maintained to the half-mile post, when Irishman fell back and Express joined the leaders. At the quarter mile from home Chevalier fell, and Express being interfered with by the fall, allowed Dictator to win very easily by four lengths. Time 2m. 55½sec.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. For all Arabs, Rs. 500 from the Fund. Weight for age, raised 10lbs.; Maidens allowed 10lbs.; Maidens of the day 14lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses landed after 1st September, 1880, allowed 4lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 9 G. M., 1st August 15 G. M., 1st September 20 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Reformer, 8st. 6lbs., Oomer	1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Volunteer, 8st. 3lbs., Burton	.. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Shaida, 8st. 11lb., Brewty	.. 3
Mr. Herbert's ch a h Exchange, 9st. 7lbs., Bowen	.. 0
Major Crosbie's g a c Star, 7st. 11lbs., Native	.. 0

This race needs little description. On the fall of the flag, Oomer at once took Reformer to the front, was never collared, and won in a canter from Volunteer, Shaida third, the favourite Exchange never being in the hunt from start to finish. Time 2m. 31sec.

THE DECCAN STAKES.—Rs. 700. For all Maidens. English, Colonial, and Countrybred Horses. Weight for age and class. Horses landed after 1st January, 1881, allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once 4 lbs. twice 8 lbs., oftener 8 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st June 5 G. M., 1st July 10 G. M. 1st August 15 G. M., 1st September 20 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M., for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Herbert's ch w g Linkboy, 8st. 11lbs., Bowen	.. 1
Mr. Whitehead's br w g Prospero, 8st. 6lbs., Blackburn	2
Nawab of Jowrah's ch w g Austin Elliot, 7st. 2lbs., Burton	0
Mr. Maguire's b w g Ecarté, 9st. 5lbs. Cozens	.. 0

Despatched at the second attempt to a good start, Ecarté, Linkboy, and Austin Elliot went to the front, racing neck and neck, with Prospero some lengths behind. This order was maintained to the ¼-mile post, when Prospero drew up to the leaders, and it looked like a great race; but coming up the hill, Ecarté and Austin Elliot tired, and Linkboy, full of running, won very easily from Prospero, Austin Elliot third. Time 2m. 49½sec

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

MARKETS closed for the Pateti holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Sept. 10, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	94,845	0	0
Merchandise	3,88,196	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,345	0	0
Total Rs.	4,86,386	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.	2,61,385	0	0
Increase	2,25,001	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Roumania, 2,207 tons' Captain T. G. Knox, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (21st Aug.), brought the following cargo :—2,452 packages piece-goods, 300 bales twist, 300 boxes brandy, 4 cases butter, 1,613 bars iron, 2,224 bundles iron, 615 kegs red-lead, 953 packages spelter, 1,215 tons coals, 34 cases whisky, 3 packages chalk, 96 packages colour, 33 cases tobacco, 1,030 boxes soap, 20 casks fireclay, 50 boxes tinplates, 70 cases brass sheets, 40 cases porter, 2 cases leathers, 4 packages glassware, 16 bales canvas, 76 packages buckets, 5 packages chains, 8 cases crucibles, 10 cases umbrellas, 21 cases wine and spirit, 147 bundles iron hoops, 20 casks china-clay, 3 packages wool, 30 cases slates, 30 packages rice bowels, 4 cases lamps, 74 packages rivets, 75 cases soda, 16 packages hardware, 5 cases twine, 16 packages oil-cloth, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURES.

S.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
16	Calcutta (s)	Philips	Kurrachee.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Doert	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Roumania, to Marseilles, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

11 Ethiopia (s) .... Bombay.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

11 Cormorant (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s),—31 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee; 76 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 20 bales wool, Narsee Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Narayenjee Mooljee; 100 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 182 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudamsey; 202 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 200 cwts coir yarn, Purmamund Govindjee; 450 cwts myrabolams, Jeewandass Vulubdass; 40 bales wool, Runchordass Mooraijee; 326½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jevut; 96 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.

Clan Alpine (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonjey and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Jewat Vussala.

FOR LONDON.

Minerva (s)—2 pots sandalwood oil, Datardina Mawjee; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Nenseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—200 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts wheat, 2,009 cwts linseed and 50 cwts black pepper, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—69 bales cotton and 5 cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.

389-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlalal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

382-77—Hearn C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraz and others vs Vissondass Hemraz—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

7-81—Janardhen and H.—Morarjee Punja vs Bhimjee Girdhur and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.

429-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson B. and D., and Payne and G. —Part heard.

379-80—Nanu and H—Caderbhoy Currimbhoy vs Dawoodbhoy Esmailjee and another.

386-80—Nanu and H—Caderbhoy Currimbhoy vs Dawoodbhoy Esmailjee and another.

146-81—Janardhen and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Raghunath Damodhur—Chalk and W.

513-80—Khunderao M. (for pauper)—Kurmally Mahomed Jetha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and in person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ostrehan, Lieut. Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMDT., W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 15.

The Commandant having rejoined from Inspection duty at Poona, resumes command of the corps from Major the Hon. L. H. Bayley from this date.

Vol. J. W. Jones, having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B Company.

Members of F Company who have not returned their votes regarding the subject communicated to them in circular dated 19th August, 1881, are requested to do so without further delay.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 13.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. M. Horsfall, Asst. Collr., Madura, is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1880-81, with effect from the 16th Sept.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Messrs. C. S. Crole and F. H. Woodroffe, of the Madras Civil Service, an extension of furlough for three months and fifteen days and permission to return to duty, respectively.

The services of Surgn. A. F. Dobson are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Rowland, 2nd Asst. Master Attendant, during the employment of Mr. W. H. Bartlett on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. R. P. Burnett, Actg. Chaplain of Wellington, special leave for three months on urgent private affairs,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Archdale Pope, to be Second Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey, from 1st Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Davidson, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, transferred from the North Arcot to the Coimbatore charge of the Division, vice Mr. J. Hannan, on furlough.

...ing officiating appointments ...

..., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, ...
...th Grade, with effect ...
...harge of the Co...
... Engr ...
... Co...

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....Sept. 23rd....4h. 48m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	.....	5 50	5 59	7 21m	0 10m
				7 14 a	2 11 a
Sun. 18	14th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 50	5 58	8 31m	1 34m
				8 36 a	3 2 a
Mon 19	.....	5 50	5 57	9 9m	2 33m
				9 20 a	3 32 a
Tu. 20	.....	5 50	5 57	9 39m	3 12m
				9 55 a	3 54 a
Wed 21	.....	5 50	5 56	10 8m	3 47m
				10 26 a	4 14 a
Thr. 22	.....	5 50	5 55	10 36m	4 15m
				10 57 a	4 36 a
Fr. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	11 4m	4 42m
				11 30 a	5 0 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BERESFORD—September 11th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—September 9th, at Azamgarh, Edward William, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Young, aged 1 year and 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

WHAT news there is from Afghanistan continues to be in favour of the likelihood of the Amir's getting the better of his formidable enemy. It was pointed out at the beginning of the struggle that the Kabul ruler could best at once show and use his strength, if that strength were real, by making a diversion against Herat by way of the Turkistan provinces upon whose fidelity it has always been thought he has most reason to count. It was reported on the 13th that a force from Turkistan had taken the fort of Taiwara, and that Ayoub's garrison there had been compelled to fall back upon Herat itself. A second report of the capture of Ghur—with such incidents as the halting of a force sent out from Herat to relieve the fort, and the flight of Ayoub's representative, not to Herat, but to Kandahar—is now confirmed. It is possible that all this explains the strange inaction of the Amir himself. He may have good reason to know that if he waits long enough, he may see Ayoub's force dissolving under the force of the untoward news from their base of operations.

MUCH interest is being exhibited both at home and in this country regarding the new Department of Agriculture. From the papers received by the last mail, we learn that in the discussions on the Indian Budget, Mr. Arnold, alluding to the arrangements for the reconstitution of the department described by the Secretary of State, expressed a hope that "the new Department of Agriculture which the noble lord had lately reorganized, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Buck, might be successful in the most desirable work of increasing the productiveness of Indian soil, and he ventured to say that the Governor-General who caused twelve bushels of wheat to grow where ten grew before should be accounted greater than he who had annexed a province." Such being the importance attached to the new department by members of Parliament who take an interest in Indian questions, it may be useful to note the efforts which the Government of India are making in this direction. Mr. E. C. Buck, an ...-country paper lately informed us, proposes ... to visit the North-West Provinces, with ... of taking the sense of the local Gov... as to what may be done to give effect ... the proposals of the Famine Commission ...elative to the local extension of this special ...gency in each of the presidencies and provinces of India. Whether Mr. Buck proposes to visit Bombay or not, we cannot say; but it ...nnot, we think, be long before the Governor ... of Bombay is, if it has not already been, ...pon to submit proposals for the introduction ...f the special department into this ... may therefore not be amiss if we ... the requirements of this ...may be met, without causing ... the State. Lord Hartington, was careful to lay ...rtment "should be ... officials drafted ... must not be ...fully informed ...hat of departments ... by the ... the ... ...urt will decide certain so-called ... which the League is preparing to ... "test" here is of course not one to carry out which the agency of a special department was strongly urged on the attention of Government, namely: (1) a collection of agricultural, vital, and economic statistics; and (2) the introduction of improved or scientific methods of agriculture which might increase the productiveness of the soil. Upon the completeness and accuracy with which these two much-needed reforms are carried out will, according to the views of the Commission, depend the efficiency of this department. With regard to agricultural and other statistics; the Commission found, at the very threshold of its inquiries, that the data furnished to them by the various local Governments were of a very meagre character, the method of preparing them being altogether defective. The Commission expressed its views in guarded terms, but anyone who has had occasion to consult such agricultural and economic statistics as are already given in the published annual Administration Reports of Government knows that these statistics are not only defective, but are inaccurate and valueless for all purposes of calculation or comparison. Such a simple question, for instance, as the area of some of the districts in this presidency, it would be hard to find out from these reports. No two successive Administration Reports agree in their statements on this point. In the Bombay Administration Report for 1872-73 we find the area of the Kurrachee district given at 14,089 square miles. The report for 1879-80, the latest which has been published, gives the area of the same district at 16,109 square miles—a difference of over 2,000 square miles. In like manner these two reports give the area of the Surat district at 1,588 and 1,630 square miles; that for the Panch Mahals at 1,731 and 1,588 square miles; for Khandesh, 10,162 and 9,767 square miles; for Poona, 983 and 5,099 square miles; for Satara, 378 and 4,991 square miles; for Hyderabad (Sind), 9,635 and 9,052 square miles; 93 for Upper Sind, 1,913 and 2,177 square miles respectively. Again, not only does the total area of culturable land bearing assessment in the Government villages of the seven districts in the presidency, including Sind, vary in the reports from year to year, but, what is stranger still, the quantity of *cultivated* land exceeds that of *culturable* land in some districts! In the last Bombay Administration Report we notice that whereas the area of culturable garden, dry crop, and rice lands in the Ratnagiri district is given at 941,825 acres, the actual area under plough is 1,005,523 acres in 1878-79 and 1,012,780 acres in 1879-80!

There is really no reason why correct or tolerably reliable statistics should not be obtained by Government. Except in the permanently settled districts, land in British India is held directly from the State, and has been surveyed at least once, and, in our own presidency, twice in the course of the last seventy-five years. Our survey and our system of assessment supply, or ought to supply, unrivalled facilities for all facts bearing upon agriculture. Every village kulkarni has his register of land, framed after the most approved plan, and compiled from the most recent figures supplied by the Survey Department. This should, in our opinion, leave little or nothing to desire so far as correct statistical information in regard to holdings and their holders is concerned. The village accountant could easily be trained to give a reliable report as to whether the rainfall in his village has been equal to the average of the past five or ten years, or below, or in excess; whether it is seasonable or otherwise; whether crops have been up to the usual mark or not; and whether prices have undergone any serious fluctuation, or have remained steady. But, unfortunately, the means of information at his command have never been adequately availed of and turned, to account in determining the condition and prospects of agriculture. We should not be far wrong in saying that the office of the village kulkarni has, since the introduction of the new survey, become quite an anachronism. For statistical purposes, however, his office might, we conceive, be made invaluable. With their duties clearly defined, these kulkarnis might be made a very useful body of public servants, without the State undergoing any additional expense. They will indeed need watching by a staff of subordinate inspectors or supervisors, whose duty it should be to see that the work of the village accountants is properly performed. Over these supervisors there should be, in each district, as the Famine Commission recommends, an officer of the status and pay of a deputy collector, who will stand to his district in the same relation as a director of agriculture will stand to his presidency or his province. His duty it would be to check and compile from vernacular returns information for the director at the presidency town. These deputy collectors for each district should be under the control of the collector of the district; but in regard to their special work they should, we think, be responsible to the Agricultural Department of the presidency. It should be the duty of the head of this department to receive the taluka and district returns, scrutinize them and reduce the information conveyed by them to a system, and embody the results in a report, giving a complete picture of the agricultural condition and prospects of the presidency under his charge.

In our own presidency the nucleus of such a special departmental agency as is proposed to be set up exists already. Government have only to utilize it, and extend or restrict the scope of its work to suit the requirements of the new department. In the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer* and his establishment, we suggest that we have, in a measure, a trained agency ready at hand for the work. Mr. J. M. Campbell and his coadjutors have been for the past seven years at work almost on the lines of the enquiries to be set afoot by the new agency. The admirable series of statistical accounts already compiled and issued by them to the public bear witness to Mr. Campbell's eminent fitness for statistical work. The appreciation of the relative importance of facts and the power of judicious condensation which have made each of the volumes a complete statistical hand-book or guide-book to the district of which it treats, embodying information of a special character which one looks for in vain in any of the published records, official or non-official, in the presidency, are the best augury of success in the work which we suggest should be entrusted to him. Each volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* embraces details regarding minerals, forests, trees, agricultural holdings, crop area, soil irrigation, water work, a history of capital, trade, crafts, land administration, and places of interest in the district, prepared with scrupulous care and accuracy. The Famine Commission urge that, for the present at least, it seems essential that the director of the Agricultural Department in each province should be a member of the Civil Service. Such an officer, to be fitted to discharge the duties which we have proposed to assign to him, should be trained in revenue, law, and settlement work, and chosen for his knowledge of the habits, thoughts, economic condition, and agricultural customs of the natives,—qualifications which can only be secured by experience in civil administration. Mr. Campbell, we believe, fulfils most of these conditions. To assist him in the agricultural branch of his department, he should be afforded the assistance of a trained specialist, in the person of the head of one of our experimental farms in the presidency. Such an arrangement would ensure economy combined with efficiency.

MR. PARNELL is doing the Government the service of throwing as fierce a light as may be on the real issues involved in a general acceptance or general rejection of their Irish Land Bill. Presiding at a meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Thursday, the agitator was careful to say nothing of what ought to be the real question—the merits or demerits of the Bill as a great agrarian measure of reform. The people of Ireland are warned not to confide in the Bill for any seeming good it may contain. They ...e to reserve their judgment on a point which ... already have all the real material ...iding, until it shall be seen how the ... of the equity or justice of the decision which the court may give so much as of the degree of closeness with which the court is willing to adhere *in toto* to the programme of the League. What that programme is has of course never been a matter of doubt. When Mr. Parnell first addressed himself to the land question, he said that he would never have "taken off his coat" for a matter of so little comparative importance had it not been that he recognised in that movement the best chance of striking a blow for the independence of Ireland. His present move is along the same line. The independence of Ireland is a question which has of course nothing whatever to do with the issue raised by the offer of the Land Bill as a solution of a long and embittered controversy between landlord and tenant in Ireland. But if the Irish people will listen to Mr. Parnell, they will make their acceptance of the Bill dependent on the light in which its administrators regard the Home Rule claims. Nay, more. As a later telegram informs us, it is further desired to be stipulated that the Bill shall be rejected with scorn if the English Government, in the exercise of its executive power, do not forthwith take a step —the release of all political prisoners—which the Land League thinks it ought to take. We have consistently in this journal regretted that the Coercion Act should have been thought to be necessary. And we have not yet abandoned the hope that Government may be able to release the couple of hundred men or so who are now lying in Irish gaols untried and unsentenced. But it is impossible to deny that the demand put forth by the Land League does not make it easier for Government to release the prisoners, and impossible also to accept such a demand as a fair way of approaching the task of judging the Bill. We can only repeat the hope that the desertion of the majority of his following in Parliament gives, in spite of the large attendance at this convention, good ground for believing that the parties more immediately concerned—the Irish tenants and landlords—do not intend to follow Mr. Parnell in his arrogant and revolutionary demand of all or nothing.

WE pointed out yesterday that the reported cutting of the aqueduct at Tunis meant, in the circumstances we described, the absolute annihilation of the only water-supply the town enjoys. We are now told that the supply of drinking water in the town is "exhausted." The Arab "insurgents" have the town at their mercy, and a striking commentary is furnished in the rashness which stirred up this strife and the hap-hazard way in which it has been conducted. What the issue of the present deadlock is to be is of course a question of which a few hours must bring us the solution. Meanwhile, of course, the Bey intends to abdicate. When Yakub Khan found that his sovereignty was reduced to an empty form, whose chief value lay in the fact that it was considered to give a quasilegal authority to decisions of a drum-head court-martial, we lost no time in taking the step in which the Bey now proposes to imitate him. Like his prototype the Bey prefers being a grass-cutter in the tents of his open foe to bearing the burden a moment longer than he can help it of having betrayed his people to their destruction.

In another column we have allowed our correspondent "A Lady Visitor" to express the distrust she feels at the method and results of the enquiry which is said to have been made into her statements at the instance of the Government of India; and we have also inserted a letter on the same subject from another correspondent. The matter is not one which can be profitably discussed further in the columns of a newspaper, but after the disgraceful attack which the *Times of India* has thought fit to make upon our correspondent—who he knows has furnished us with her name and address—we should be ashamed of ourselves if we refused to give "A Lady Visitor" the opportunity of replying to the charge that the statements she has made are "quite unfounded." We share, and have good reason for sharing, her theory that the so-called "enquiry" has been a delusion. On the day after her first letter appeared a member of the Bombay Police, who wrote under the signature of X. 999, attempted to dispose of her statements by coarse ribaldry of the kind which the *Times of India* has admitted into a leading-article. And it should be known that the "enquiry" has been begun, carried on, and brought to a conclusion—if indeed it has had time to have the usual three stages—without any reference to us on the part of the police to be put in communication with our correspondent. We do not know whether our correspondent would be willing to come forward in response to such an invitation. The risk she runs is a terrible one, as our readers may satisfy themselves by glancing at the language which the *Times of India* has already used regarding her. She has every right to decline that risk. But be that as it may, we know that the invitation has never been addressed to her; and the public will not be surprised to find that she attaches no importance to the "flat and official" contradiction which her statements have received.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

THE MAN WITH A GRIEVANCE.

"THE service is going to the devil. There is no doubt about it." It is with this formula that Major Growler usually ends his harangues. He is indeed an ill-used man, as he will prove to anyone who has two or three hours to spare to the recital of his wrongs. Those who know him avoid him as much as possible, but woe to the unhappy stranger who is beguiled into betraying sympathy with the persecuted major, or who inadvertently expresses a wish to hear more of the subject. "Come over to my bungalow," says the delighted Growler to his victim; "it's just over the way. I'll tell you the whole circumstances of the case, and if you don't say I've been shamefully used, I'll eat my head." Arrived at the bungalow, the victim begins to feel a little uncomfortable, for Growler, sitting down at a large writing-table, opens a drawer and produces a most formidable bundle of papers, neatly tied together by red tape. Undoing these, he observes by way of preface, "Now, in order to understand the case thoroughly, I must explain that when Sir Frizzle Pumpkin was Commander-in-Chief of Wonderland, he had as Private Secretary Major Topper, who was, I suppose, the most conceited puppy that ever was put into an appointment for which he was utterly unfit. Well, sir, when the appointment of Superintendent of Sepoys' Outfits fell vacant, I applied for it, and was told my claim would be taken into consideration. I heard nothing more of the case, until one morning, on taking up the paper, I saw that the place had been given to Captain Shooter. Now, sir, Shooter is five years my junior, and is of all men in the Army the most thoroughly incompetent to hold any appointment whatever. Shooter, sir, is not fit to command a naik and three—and won't be, not when he's General Shooter, K. C. B., as I have no doubt he will be, for he's fool enough for anything."

Growler laughs sardonically as he gives utterance to this pleasantry and glances at his victim, whose face presents a picture of stolid despair.

"Well, sir," continues Growler, "of course I couldn't stand this, so I wrote to the Private Secretary the following letter, in which I think I let him have it pretty hot. I'll read it to you. It's only eight pages long; and I think you'll agree with me that I walked into him a few."

The reading of this letter, the bringing out the strong points of it, the intense pride the Major feels in it as a work of art and a model of composition, the long recital of all the appointments he has ever held, and how he has been thanked in orders by this brigadier, and received complimentary letters from that general—(all of which letters and orders are duly read to the unhappy listener, who looks at the door and meditates flight)—all these things can be easily imagined by the many friends and acquaintances with whom Major Growler has so often discussed his wrongs.

"Well, sir," he resumes, "and what answer do you think I got to my very reasonable remonstrance? Will you believe it, sir, that instead of writing to me that Shooter's appointment was cancelled, the Private Secretary informed me with that supercilious affectation of superiority that marks the numskull, sir, the numskull, I repeat, that 'the matter being settled, it was inexpedient to re-open the question.' Nothing more, sir, not a word. But now, sir, we enter on a fresh phase of the affair. Sir, there is a Mrs. Shooter, and"——

But I cannot follow the worthy Major any further in his story. He has already been talking and reading, and saying "Well, sir," and "Now, sir," for two mortal hours, and not until nearly two more hours have elapsed is the victim observed to emerge from the room where he has been a prisoner. His conduct on getting outside Major Growler's bungalow was peculiar; like the Ancient Mariner's unwilling listener, he seemed

> "Like one that hath been stunned,
> And is of sense forlorn.
> A sadder and a wiser man
> He rose the morrow morn."

In the meantime he walked rapidly to mess, and calling for a brandy-and-soda, swore solemnly that if he ever again entered Major Growler's bungalow on any pretext whatever, he would be——.

There is a story told of a certain commanding officer who was much annoyed by the amount of grumbling that went on in his regiment. There was no pleasing the soldiers apparently, and they growled steadily at everything, particularly the rations. They found fault with the bread, which they said was light weight; with the beef, which was tough; with the tea, which was all dust. Much distressed with all this, the commanding officer went round inspecting the rations himself one morning, with the sergeant-major, and found everything very good. "Then why on earth," said the perplexed C. O., turning to his sergeant-major, "have the men so persistently grumble at their food?" "Grumble at their food, sir!" replied the sergeant-major, "why, Lor bless your heart, sir, they'd grumble if you was to feed 'em on toasted angels!" But grumbling is by no means confined to Thomas Atkins in particular, or to the Army in general. A naval captain disappointed of a ship is apt to speak somewhat slightingly of "my Lords," and regards the future of his country with anxiety. A clergyman who sees his brother parson put into that snug little living he thought he himself had such a good claim to is apt to think the Church in danger, and has been known to say very unkind things about his bishop. A doctor who does not get on may be excused if he looks upon the successful practitioner as a quack and a charlatan. No doubt it was some poor half-starving surgeon who thus lampooned his three fortunate brethren who were called in to King George the Third in one of his dangerous illnesses:—

> "The King employs three doctors daily,
> Willis, Heberden, and Baillee;
> All exceedingly skilful men,
> Willis, and Heberden,
> But doubtful which most sure to kill is,
> Baillee, Heberden, or Willis."

However, grumbling is no more to be taken as a sign that a man is really unhappy, than his going to church is a sign that he believes anything. If you want to make Major Growler unhappy, deprive him of his wrong. You have only to watch his face as he tells you of his grievance, to see how thoroughly enjoys it. With what a zest he recounts the flagrant injustice of Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, that upright old man. How he delights to heap opprobrious epithets on the head of Major Topper, who is a general favourite; and the intense delight with which the aggrieved Major writes interminable official letters, setting forth his claims, recounting his services, and hinting at his wrongs, is only equalled by the zest with which he reads these productions to unwary strangers, and by the fond admiration with which he contemplates their composition and style. It is a very great help to a man in getting through the world comfortably, to have a hobby. It does not much matter what it is. It may be collecting butterflies or spiritualism, science or training horses for racing. A man devoted to a hobby has no time to be unhappy; and the next best thing to a hobby is a good healthy grievance,—a grievance that one can air with tongue and pen, and which affords scope for the use of brave words and neatly turned phrases.

SUB.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THOUGH the fields were smaller, still the races were better contested and the finishes closer than on the first day. A sad accident occurred in the race for H. H. Agha Khan's Purse. Near the ½-mile post from home Chevalier and Dictator were running neck and neck, with the rest of the field close up, the lot going at a tremendous pace, when a mounted policeman suddenly rode on to the course, right in front of the field of horses. It was impossible to avoid him, and Clarke, on Chevalier, galloped right into the man, upsetting him, and turning Chevalier a complete somersault. It looked from the stand as if Clarke must be killed, but he fortunately escaped with a severe shaking; while poor Chevalier was killed on the spot,—a great loss to his owner, for I understand he refused a large price for him before the race. Had it not been for this unfortunate accident, I believe he would have won; for Dictator was being hard ridden when the accident occurred. I cannot understand why the stewards allow a lot of these mounted policemen to career all over the course on their wretched garrans while the races are going on; they are certainly neither useful nor ornamental.

For the Criterion nine came to the post; Hollander, Heliograph, and Republican being about equal favourites. It was a capital race to the distance, where Buttercup, with Vinal up, gradually drew away and won cleverly by a length; Republican just beating Grey Warrior by a neck for second place: Heliograph and Hollander, unable to act under their heavy weights, beaten off.

The Agha's Purse, had it not been for the accident to Chevalier, would have been a grand race; for when he fell he, Dictator, and Express were all in it. As it was, Dictator won very easily, Tingey having had to pull Express across the course to avoid riding over Clarke and Chevalier.

Agha Khan's Commemoration Plate was a great blow to backers, for Exchange, with odds laid on him, was never in it, Mr. Abdool Rahman's Reformer winning very easily.

Abdool Rahman's stable is certainly in grand form, and is amply compensating him now for his disappointments at Bangalore. He is, however, a thorough sportsman and universal favourite, and his wins are very popular.

For the Deccan Stakes four only faced the starter; Linkboy, the favourite, winning pretty easily. Prospero ran a good horse, and the Nawab of Jowrah's well-bred colt also ran very well for a mile and a quarter. He is still new to the country, and I expect to see him improve considerably; but the distance—1¼ mile—was a little too far for him in such good company.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 400. For all Ponies; weight for inches: Australians 13-2, to carry 10 stone; Arabs and Countrybreds (13-2) 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Ponies who have won any race open to Horses or Galloways, 5 lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each pony declared to start.

Mr. Whitehead's br a p Satara, 9st., Bowen	.. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a p Chungiz, 8st. 7lbs., Rowjee	.. 2

Tamoor, a third entry, not arriving on the course in time, Satara and Chungiz were started without him. The race was a very hollow affair, Satara winning in a canter in 57 seconds.

THE CRITERION.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services, or Members of the Clubs. Weight for age, raised 28 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; Galloways allowed 4 lbs. G. R. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the race will close. Distance 1¼ mile. This race is open only to Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, Covenanted, Military, and Naval, and Members of the following Clubs, viz—any recognised Club in England; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona.

Col. Burnett's ch a h Buttercup, 10st. 12 lbs., Vinall	1
Hon. G. Vernon's b a c Republican, 9st. 10lbs., Capt. Elliot	2
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 11st. 1lb., Dignum	3
Mr. Cannon's ch a h Hollander, 11st. 7lbs., Cozens	0
Mr. Walter's g a h Heliograph, 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Macdougall	0
Capt. Melliss' g a g Hero, 10st. 8lbs., Bowen	0
Mr. Minchin's g a h Farewell, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Wolff	0
Major Fagan's b a h Lancelot, 10st. 7lbs., Cozens	0
Mr. Hastings's b a c Priam, 9st. 8lbs., Owner	0

At the second attempt the field were despatched to a good start, all running pretty well together to the ½-mile post, when Grey Warrior, who had been lying last throughout, gradually drew up to his horses. At the distance Republican, Buttercup, and Grey Warrior were running level, and it looked as if Republican would win, but Vinal shaking up Buttercup drew clear away, and won by about a length: Republican second, Grey Warrior a good third. Time 2m. 31sec.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE of Rs. 300. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7 4, 4 years 7 12, 5 years 8 5, 6 years 8 12, 7 years 9 0. Winners once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 30, 1st June Rs. 60, 1st August Rs. 100. A Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Four horses from different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a c Dictator, 8st. 2lbs. Oomer	.. 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Express, 8st. 9lbs., Tingey	.. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c The Earl, 8st. 2lbs., Brewty	3
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a h King, 9st. 2lbs., Gerard	.. 0
Nawab of Jowrah's g a h Irishman, 8st. 5lbs., Cozens	.. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Sir Frank, 7st. 12lbs., Rowjee	.. 0
Mr. Stephens's g a c Chevalier, 7st. 12lbs., Clarke	.. 0

At the second attempt the flag was lowered to a good start, Irishman, Dictator, and Chevalier at once going to the front, The Earl and Express close up, with King last. This order was maintained to the half-mile post, when Irishman fell back and Express joined the leaders. At the quarter mile from home Chevalier fell, and Express being interfered with by the fall, allowed Dictator to win very easily by four lengths. Time 2m. 55½sec.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. For all Arabs, Rs. 500 from the Fund. Weight for age, raised 10lbs.; Maidens allowed 10lbs.; Maidens of the day 14lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses landed after 1st September, 1880, allowed 4lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 9 G. M., 1st August 15 G. M., 1st September 20 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1½ mile.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Reformer, 8st. 6lbs., Oomer	1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Volunteer, 8st. 3lbs., Burton	.. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Shadda, 8st. 1lbs., Brewty	3
Mr. Herbert's ch a h Exchange, 9st. 7lbs., Bowen	.. 0
Major Crosbie's g a c Star, 7st. 11lb., Native	.. 0

This race needs little description. On the fall of the flag, Oomer at once took Reformer to the front, was never collared, and won in a canter from Volunteer, Shadda third, the favourite Exchange never being in the hunt from start to finish.

RAMS.

GHUR BY A FORCE.

OMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT 16.

he 10th inst. confirms Ghur by a Turkistan Governor, had fled s sent from Herat to he way.

S ARMY.

strict discipline in his for all supplies. He has s for damage done to their

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, SEPT. 15.

The occupation by the Greek troops of the territory ceded to Greece by the Turco-Greek convention has been completed.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

A convention of the Land League was held in Dublin to-day at which one thousand delegates attended. Mr. Parnell, who presided, warned them not to confide in the Land Act, nor apply to the Land Courts, until the League had submitted test cases. He strongly urged united action and adherence to the Land League in order to accomplish the abolition of landlordism. Resolutions were then adopted approving of Home Rule and the programme of the Land League.

THE CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

According to the decision of the meeting of the cotton-spinners held at Manchester on the 13th instant, the closing of the cotton mills is being proceeded with.

THE LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

The convention of the Land League held in Dublin yesterday adopted a resolution that the League will never accept the Land Act until those persons imprisoned under the Coercion Act are released.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER AT TUNIS.

TUNIS, SEPT. 15.

Owing to the aqueduct which supplies water here having been entirely cut off by the Arabs, the supply of drinking water is now exhausted.

THE BEY OF TUNIS

It is reported that the Bey intends to abdicate.

THE FRENCH AND THE ARABS.

The French camp at Zaghowan is still surrounded by the Arabs, and severe fighting continues. The Arabs have made repeated attacks to carry the camp, but were repulsed.

THE AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop of the ten cotton States is 72 per cent. in consequence of the drought.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bo dana left here this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's SEPT. 16. ADEN, s. s. Vorvaerts, from Trieste, left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7/32
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89⅞
4½ „ do.	90⅝
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101¼
Bar Silver	51 11-16

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,600,000, Inc.	£200,000
Bills Discounted	£22,100,000, Dec.	£300,000
Bullion	£23,000,000, Dec.	£200,000

Arrival—India.

Departures—Borradaile and Adirondack.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 16, 9-40 A. M.

Mail-steamer Ancona, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 16, 10-45 A.M.

H. M. S. Ready, from Rangoon, arrived this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 15.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·0 Farht.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

At	6 a.m.	78·0
„	10 a.m.	80·1
„	2 p.m.	81·0
„	4 p.m.	82·0

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Willoughby Osborne is better, and that he has been able to return to Gwalior. His health, however, has received a severe shock ; and it is expected that he will shortly take leave.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT BROKE TURNOR, whose death near Leh was lately reported, formerly belonged to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and retired from the service in 1878.

By the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Smith the command of the 26th Regiment N. I. becomes vacant. Brevet Colonel C. W. R. Chester, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General at Meerut, and now Officiating Commandant, will, it is believed, be confirmed in the command ; in which case the retirement of Colonel Smith will give no promotion to the Wing Commanders.

CAPTAIN CHERRY, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was Adjutant of his battalion for some years, will, it is expected, succeed Major W. G. Thomas, King's Own Borderers, as Brigade-Major at Cawnpore. Major Thomas's time expired on the 21st July last.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HENDLEY leaves England by the first trooship to take up the appointment (the Allahabad Division) vacated by Deputy Surgeon-General Gibbons, C. B., by retirement on the 12th August.

THE sinecure appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in India became vacant on the 8th instant, when Major Hallowes' time expired. It is stated that Captain A. L. Tickell, of the Duke of Cambridge's Own, stands a very good chance of obtaining it should the post not be abolished, which is more than probable.

THE late Colonel Kennedy, whose death by drowning was recently reported, was President of the Prize Committee formed in Kabul during the occupation. The Allahabad paper suggests that the military authorities should immediately take steps to appoint a successor from among the other members of the Committee : that is, if any prize money is to be distributed.

THE defamation case instituted by Mr. Fisher, C.S., of Meerut, it is stated, has been transferred to the Allahabad High Court for trial.

THE Allahabad fort is to be brought into telegraphic communication with the cantonments. There will be an office in the fort, and another, probably, in the Royal Artillery officers' quarters, near the Brigade Office. A local paper considers it comprehension beyond that this should not have been done before.

THE *Englishman* states that the Santhals are in a dangerous state of excitement. We have experienced a more or less acute degree of this condition of matters in this part of the country for the past year, and the cause of this unrest is, we fear, much deeper than any passing troubles connected with the census. It is time that a thorough enquiry should be made into the whole question.

REGARDING the situation in Southern Afghanistan, the well-informed correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Quetta telegraphed on the 13th inst. :—The *dénouement* cannot be long delayed, but it is difficult to predict the result. The forces on either side seem pretty equally matched in numbers, but Ayoub has decidedly the advantage in having all the most skilful and most daring leaders on his side. The Amir's own reputation as a general is, of course, second to none in Afghanistan ; but he has few, if any, officers of influence and experience with him.

THE *Asian* says the cry as regards horses from Australia, especially ponies, is "still they come." Mr. Cavanagh is the latest arrival, with a fine shipment ; Weekes's lot are on the way ; Mr. William Glasscock is coming with a ship-load ; the Connaught Ranger left Melbourne for Calcutta with 210 horses on the 2nd ; and the Phasis for Madras and Calcutta, with 265 horses, on the 3rd August.

THERE are so often complaints regarding starting at races in this country, not always the fault of the starter, though he is always blamed for it, that, the *Asian* suggests, it might take some of the responsibility off the shoulders of our amateur starters if the following rule, lately introduced by the Victoria Racing Club, was added to our rules in India :—"But the starter is empowered to place vicious horses, or horses which, in his opinion, by their misbehaviour, are likely to prevent a fair start, in any position he may think proper, in order to avoid injury to or interference with other horses at the post." At present, however, if such, a rule is too radical a reform, the sooner a paid starter, like Mr. Whitehead, is introduced at all important meetings, the better.

NOTICING the fact that Major J. E. Goodwyn, East Lancashire Regiment, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford, 13th Hussars, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Peshawur, the *Pioneer* remarks :—Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford is one of those officers brought back to their old regiments, from half-pay, under the new warrant. He now rejoins the 13th Hussars as 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel—a piece of unexpected good luck. Major Goodwyn has been officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Rohilkund district since the departure on sick leave—last April—of Major W. J. Boyes, the present permanent incumbent. This officer is expected return to India and rejoin his appointment next month ; belongs to the Suffolk Regiment, and is another of those officers who have gained by the new warrant, and been brought back from half-pay to serve.

OF Mr. Hensman's book on the Afghan War, the first copies of which were received by the last mail, the *Pioneer* says :—"As most of our readers are aware, the letters and telegrams which appeared in these columns have been collected into a continuous narrative, which occupies nearly 600 pages. It now forms a complete history of the long campaign that followed after the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari ; each chapter of which was written by an eye-witness just after the events described had happened. But though written almost daily throughout the war—in the midst of constant difficulty and not infrequent perils—the accuracy of every detail has been amply tested and proved during the interval which has elapsed before publication in the present form. A series of ten large-scale maps adds very considerably to the value of the letter-press ; indeed, it would be impossible to form a proper idea of the fighting in Afghanistan without such aid as is given here, and, so far as the general reader is concerned, nowhere else. In an appendix will be found, amongst other things, Colonel Low's important memorandum about transport. Mr. Hensman dedicates his book to the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, 'in acknowledgment of the generous hospitality received at their hands in Afghanistan.'"

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, the Government of India intend shortly sending home a despatch to the Secretary of State containing their proposals for dealing with the question of the education of the poorer classes of Eurasians and Europeans. These proposals are likely to take some such shape as this. It is considered that in the cases of Madras and Bombay the wants of the provinces will be sufficiently met by an increase in the educational grant. The requirements of the Bengal Presidency in the matter of free education will be provided for by extending and enlarging the existing free schools at Allahabad and Lahore and by establishing a similar institution on a large scale in all probability in or near Calcutta. Secondly, the Government propose to encourage the establishment in various centres of smaller schools where fees will be paid. It is thought probable that Government may find it necessary to build many such schools itself and at first lend considerable pecuniary assistance. As far as possible, however, they will be left to individual initiative wherever subsequently grants-in-aid may be given. These will be on a system of payment by results. It will also be proposed to found a certain number of scholarships to be enjoyed in the shape of education at hill schools. The question of a Normal College is one of much difficulty. It is thought, however, that it may be found advisable to establish an institution of this character in India to meet the wants which are likely to arise in consequence of these other measures. Another matter likely to be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State is the desirability of instituting one or more schools to provide a scientific and commercial education after the manner of that given in the German Handelsschulen.

THE official announcement in the *London Gazette* received by the last mail, that the distinction of the Victoria Cross has been conferred upon the Rev. J. W. Adams, Chaplain of the late Kabul Field Force, will, as an up-country contemporary remarks, be read with unqualified satisfaction by all who shared in the campaign in Northern Afghanistan. It was after the gallant charge of 220 of the 9th Lancers and the 14th Bengal Lancers against unbroken masses of the enemy, in the Chardeh Valley on December 11, that Mr. Adams earned the honour now awarded. It will be remembered that the ground was cut up with deep watercourses, in which men and horses fell in the *mêlée* and the subsequent retirement, and in which the Horse Artillery guns were finally lost. Among Sir Frederick Roberts' staff on that morning was his Chaplain, who, as a bold rider and gallant gentlemen, had already won the hearts of the soldiers with whom he was serving. Seeing the desperate case of some Lancers who were struggling hopelessly in a watercourse, he threw himself from their horses, Mr. Adams rode up under a heavy fire, dismounted, jumped into the water, and with admirable coolness released the men from their perilous position. He then found that his own horse had galloped away, and that a number of Afghans were within a few yards of him. Fortunately he succeeded in rejoining the retiring cavalry, after a hard race for life, having perhaps "drawn" more fire than any score of men that day. His conduct was spoken of in the highest terms by General Roberts at the time, and indeed by many others who witnessed the incident ; and the bestowal of "the Cross," though it has come rather late in the day, is only the due reward of such bravery. As, apparently, chaplains on the Indian Establishment have not been hitherto eligible for the decoration, her Majesty the Queen has been pleased by a special warrant, dated August 7, to extend the ordinances of the Order so as to meet Mr. Adam's case.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* says that much speculation has been indulged in as to the nature of the mission entrusted to Mah Taotai. On applying to His Excellency personally our contemporary was informed the precise nature of his mission was not settled ; in the first instance, it was to the Governor of Hongkong, and the Taotai was to await further instructions from the Viceroy of Chihli before proceeding to India. Opium is only one of the points in the case ; His Excellency expressed it, there are many tradal matters of interest between India, Hongkong, and China, and it is thought desirable to have an officer in communication with the Viceroy of India.

THE Russian merchants at Tientsin are considering whether it would not be to their advantage to transfer the tea trade to Vladivostock. The reason for their movement is that the overland trade in tea is now subject to so many exactions, robberies, and losses, that regularity, despatch, security, and cheapness appear impossible of attainment. Should the Russians carry out their intention, the loss to the Chinese carriers will be about one-and-a-half millions of taels per annum.

REGARDING Russian revolutionary movements and efforts for their suppression, the *Times'* Berlin correspondent wrote on Aug. 22 :—Several imprisonments have lately been made in St. Petersburg of suspected persons. Most of them were arrested in the Wasili Ostrow quarter. Among the prisoners is an official of the General Staff, who is accused of having given information by means of letters and telegrams to the revolutionists of all the steps taken by the Government in military matters against attempts at agitation. In the lodging which he occupied in the barracks of the Garde à Cheval, very compromising correspondence was found. Though the prisons are filled with persons accused of political crimes, very few trials are going on, and these are, for the most part, very unimportant. As a rule, the accused, before appearing in the dock, have to undergo from two to three years of solitary confinement. The detective police in Moscow have also captured two important criminals who had escaped from Siberia. The principle of sending people who are suspected of Nihilism to Siberia without trial has again been adopted by the Russian authorities. Within the next few days a convoy of 200 persons will be sent off. Many of them have been committed to prison for further examination, while others have been set free on bail. The latter, however, have been ordered by the authorities to hold themselves in readiness to start any moment for West Siberia.

THE *Athenæum* says that Persia is making considerable progress in the direction of education. Hitherto education in that country has been mostly confined to religious learning ; now, however, the nucleus of a university is being formed at Ispahan, colleges being in the course of erection there for the teaching of languages, European as well as Asiatic, and the arts and sciences, mostly under European supervision.

A TELEGRAM from Nicosia, dated Aug. 22, says :—Considerable excitement exists at Larnaca and Limassol in consequence of the tone of some of Sir Robert Biddulph's official despatches to Lord Kimberley, published in the last blue-books received here. Crowded meetings of Greeks were held at Larnaca and Limassol, at which resolutions were adopted condemning Sir Robert Biddulph's views, and praising the conduct of Lord Kimberley and the Home Government. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to Lord Kimberley.

"A CORRESPONDENT in London, who pays close attention to the progress of bi-metallism," informs the *Pioneer* that "Mr. Grenfell, the Governor of the Bank of England, himself a thorough bi-metallist, has rather a 'rough time' in the bank parlour, as all his colleagues, except Mr. Hucks Gibbs, are mono-metallists. The movement is constantly gaining strength, however ; and its supporters now entertain hopes of converting Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington is said to have declared that his conversion could readily be accomplished if the Irish Land Bill were once well out of the way. Mr. Goschen is looked upon by sanguine reformers as more than half converted already. The official translation of the proceedings of the Conference has been made in MS. by Mr. Dana Horton, the American delegate, and has been furnished to Sir Louis Malet. It is being criticised by the English Treasury, and is full of Americanisms ; so it is being revised, and will not be ready to be presented to the House of Commons till the end of the month. It will then take two months (September and October) printing, and will not be obtainable till well on in November. Mr. A. C. Tupp's translation is expected to be ready by the end of this month, in small octavo form ; in which shape it will be more acceptable to ordinary students of the subject than the two large volumes of the official report."

A RECENT conspiracy against the life of the Sultan is reported from Constantinople. The *Times'* correspondent telegraphed on August 23 :—The authorities at the Palace are actively investigating the latest supposed conspiracy against the life of the Sultan. The results of the inquiry, so far as it has proceeded, are briefly these :—An Ottoman Greek named Tchivioglou was denounced to the authorities as having formed a conspiracy for assassinating the Sultan by means of dynamite during His Majesty's recent visit to the Palace of Topcapon. Tchivioglou, on being examined, denounced his two brothers-in-law, named Zuni, both natives of Samos, but Italian subjects, who had received, he said, some kind of explosives from a Greek named Cleante, residing in Athens. The two brothers Zuni were accordingly arrested. Against one of them no evidence could be obtained and he was liberated, but in the possession of the other were found ten dynamite cartridges, with fuses and percussion caps. The possessor of these suspicious articles explained that they had been bought for fishing purposes, and named a fisherman with whom he had already made some unsuccessful experiments in the Sea of Marmora. The fisherman, in examination, at first denied, but afterwards admitted the truth of Zuni's statement. The incident is not yet fully explained, but there is good reason to believe that no conspiracy existed, and that the denunciations were made by unscrupulous persons from motives of revenge. The Sultan has evidently not been much frightened by the affair. Two days ago he drove in an open carriage to Tophana.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd.	67	22	73	36	66	33	71	42
Sept. 15 Thursday ..	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Friday	..	..	0	50	0	25	0	27
Total	67	26	73	86	66	58	71	69
Sept. 16, 1880 ..	59	88	62	46	53	67	59	93

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th September, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·761
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·838
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, SSW, S, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	380
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	3·01
„ „ year	67·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(16th September, 1881.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.		Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·710		83·0	S W	31	0·13
Surat.....	·815		79·6	W	14	0·10
Bombay..	·872		80·1	W	15	0·15
Ratnagiri	·803		82·8	Fresh S W	..	0·15
Karwar	·931		79·1	Fresh S W	..	0·16
Mangalore....	·918		79·1	S S W	2	0·03
Calicut	·916		78·6	N W	25	0·00
Cochin	·936		82·0	N W	2	0·00
Pambanpatam.	·893		87·5	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·890		88·0	W	3	0·00
Negapatam ..	·907		87·0	W	5	1·19

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 9th September :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 2nd Sept. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 9th Sept. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur	11	77	0	67	12	44
Sohagpur	12	65	0	80	13	45
Rawere	19	82	0	74	20	56
Nimpura	15	86	0	0	15	86
Bhadli	18	40	0	0	18	40
Jalgaon	16	76	0	6	16	82
Sirsoli	12	76	0	0	12	76
Bhasawad.....	13	61	0	0	13	61
Maheji	16	30	0	58	16	88
Pachora	11	64	0	28	11	92
Naidonerri	11	79	0	40	12	19
Chalisgaon	22	10	0	42	22	52
Nandgaon	8	62	0	13	8	75
Manmad.....	10	57	0	51	11	8
Lasalgaon	11	1	0	8	11	9
Kherwadi	8	6	0	10	8	16
Nassik	16	28	0	16	16	44
Deolali.....	18	61	0	11	18	72
Ghoti	71	18	0	51	74	69
Nargaon	24	14	0	0	24	14
Warangaon ..	17	13	0	0	17	13
Indgi	13	65	0	51	14	16
Mchol	10	29	0	0	10	29
Madha.....	14	55	2	39	16	94
Barsi.....	10	88	1	35	12	23
Keim	10	5	0	0	10	5
Jehur	11	7	0	0	11	7
Dhmalwari	6	18	0	0	6	18
Deksal	7	3	0	4	7	7
Lanoli	120	7	3	3	123	10
Dhond	14	59	0	0	14	59
Tallegaon	28	47	0	12	28	59
Kusgaon.....	12	15	1	77	13	92

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. I.

Date.	Panju.		Vaitarna		Palghur.		Gholwad		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previous. Sept.	55	13	66	18	56	22	30	11	47	68	27	62
13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	10	0	0
11	0	38	0	0	0	35	0	51	0	18	0	0
12	1	17	2	10	1	10	0	82	0	51	1	9
13	3	96	2	82	3	77	2	13	2	60	2	82
Total.	60	76	71	10	61	44	34	2	51	37	31	53

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

WHITE SLAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A Lady Visitor" is not at all surprised at the conclusion of the "official enquiry," for in her private letters to the editor she always stated that if the matter was left *entirely* to the police, the whole thing would be spoiled. How is it that the *Times* has been so sharp about this "information," and so eager to dub it "unfounded ?" "Official enquiry" notwithstanding, the facts still remain the same. No one can deny the fact that a number of men live in Grant-road whose only occupation seems to be lounging over their verandahs, or meandering about, with umbrellas under their arms, in the vicinity of Grant-road. They pay no taxes, and have been allowed to remain in this city for years without paying any taxes. How comes it that upwards of a dozen (perhaps 50) Europeans (not vagrants) of this stamp are allowed to inhabit a city without the police insisting on knowing their occupation ; and if their occupation is known, under what head do they pay taxes ? And *how* long ago is it since a move was made in the matter ? Can our "officials" answer these questions satisfactorily, that is, conscientiously ? When these women come out in batches of ten or a dozen, and are received by the gentry in question, has anyone at *the time* taken the trouble to enquire under what pretence these women are brought ? One can hardly imagine that *all* come out with a special knowledge of the life they are to lead. It has not yet been satisfactorily proved that they are not decoyed here under pretence of obtaining employment. These are matters that need more than simple "official denials." And still further, imagine the law of any country calling itself free allowing a gang of idle, vicious men to gain a living by making a lot of helpless women sign bonds to pay them over so much money to keep them (the men) going ; and to enable these women to do this, they put them also under the bondage of the Marwari, from whom they have to borrow the money. If this is law, the sooner a stir is made to alter it the better ; for it is a disgrace to any nation calling itself Christian that idleness, vice, and oppression should be fostered under its laws.

LADY VISITOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are some persons who refuse to accept the statement that "A Lady Visitor's" complaints about the abominable traffic in European girls in this city have no foundation in fact ; they decline to receive without further explanation the *ipse dixit* of the Government of India as to the matter. What can Government know about it, I ask very respectfully ? Why, it was only after most strenuous efforts had been made by private individuals and societies, and after much outlay of private funds, and after contending with obstructive officialism and legalized villainy of kinds, that anything was satisfactorily elicited regarding the Belgian traffic in English girls. And until private enterprise had succeeded, the English Government were unable to do anything ; but once the efforts of private philanthropy were crowned with success, our august legislators prepared for action. How has the Government enquiry in Bombay been conducted ? Who were entrusted with the enquiries ? Who have been interrogated in the matter ? What steps were taken to ensure perfect success ? Was there due secrecy and care exercised ? We are entitled to information upon these points.

I can hardly believe that proper tact and silence have characterised the labours of the Government agents, whoever they may be. Is it not probable that local officials have simply denied the allegations of "A Lady Visitor," without any sort of enquiry at all ? "A Lady Visitor" was by no means the first to call attention to the evils complained of ; they were referred to in public prints two or more years ago ; and "there cannot be smoke without fire." I am under the impression that attention was directed to the hateful subject before anything was known here of the Belgian business. I would fain hope that the Government statement is correct, but I doubt it. For the honour of Bombay and for the sake of poor defenceless beings, who may also be the victims of dark conspiracies and cruel fraud, we ought not to let this matter rest in its present position. If necessary, individual philanthropists with private aid should come to the rescue, and by guarded yet searching investigation bring the evils—if they really exist—of the hateful system to light. Before the tribunal of public opinion, and if possible at the bar of our local courts of justice, we will vindicate the rights of the weak, punish the guilty, and wipe off a foul blot upon the otherwise fair escutcheon of

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

September 13.

P. S.—It may be urged that there are really no *victims*, that the frail ones are willing partners in the guilt and emoluments of the trade, but this has yet to be proved ; and even where it true, the action of the public in making the enquiry cannot but be productive of the greatest good. Let us pursue ruthlessly these parasites of society, who obscenely feed upon the perverted passions of the people.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket, 2-30 p.m.
University Lecture, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee ; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's thirteenth lecture will be delivered to-day at 5-15 P. M. Su bject : "Public Instruction."

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from T. M., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

MDLLE. DORE'S CONCERT.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertisement columns that Mdlle. Dore will give her second concert in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy's.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Constable Rennie on Thursday last arrested and placed on board the B. I. S. N. steamship Culna twenty-two seamen (lascars) deserters belonging to that vessel, and received the authorised reward of Rs. 110.

THEFT.—Bhoolia Jankoo, a Purdasee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of soap from the Bombay Soap and Candle Company's steam-factory at Mahim. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO.—We hear that Mr. Henry Rogers, Veterinary Surgeon, who has just arrived out, after passing a very successful examination in Edinburgh, is an additional M.R.C.V.S. to the firm of Messrs. Robert Scott & Co., V.S., Girgaum.

THEFT AT MOUNT-ROAD.—Mr. Ashdown, residing at Mount-road, Mazagon, reported to the police on Thursday last that his bed-room was entered on the previous night through an open window, and a silver watch and chain, a blue-serge coat, a white shirt with a set of three gold studs, a pen-knife, and a hat, of the collective value of Rs. 114, were stolen.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Oosman Haroon, *alias* Patell Haroon, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silk sarree, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Mahomed Jackeria. The prisoner was entrusted with the sarree on the 5th August last for the purpose of doing some embroidery work on it at complainant's shop in Cazee Mhola. But he absconded with the property and pledged it with a Marwarree. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—A theft of bales of shirtings from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills is now engaging the attention of the police superintendent in the Parell division. It appears that on Tuesday evening last a native piece-goods merchant named Vallabhdas Hurjeevundas, who is the principal purchaser of cloth manufactured at the mills, was surprised to find cloth of a particular description on sale at the shop of another native merchant in the market. He brought the circumstance to the notice of the mill officials, who, after making certain preliminary enquiries, gave information to Mr. Brewin, superintendent of police. An inspection of the goods at the cloth-dealer's shop led the police to the premises of Bhanna Vunna, a Marwaree, in Duncan-road ; and on his failing to account satisfactorily for the possession of two bales of shirtings found with him, and for two other bales that he had sold he was arrested. Cowasjee Rustomjee, an assistant store-keeper of the company, who was next arrested, made a confession ; and in consequence of the information he gave Balcrushna Ganeshba, the godown-keeper at the mills, was also taken into custody. The gate-keeper at the mill premises, Manockjee Bonjanjee Moola Feroz, has also been taken up on suspicion ; and further enquiries are being prosecuted. It is suspected that certain employés of the mills have been carrying on a systematic theft of piece-goods, and that from March last about Rs. 6,000 worth of goods had been purloined from the mill premises. The police have succeeded in tracing a great portion of the stolen property ; but no hope is entertained of recovering the goods, which had been purchased in small quantities by retail dealers, and sent away to different parts of the country.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 18.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 193, 225.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 197, 251, 235.

WEDNESDAY.—FEAST OF ST. MATTHEW.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers, in the morning at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 18.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with short Sermon. Hymns 217, 332, and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 269, 351 and 277.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

HOURS OF SERVICE DURING SEPTEMBER.

Sundays—7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Sunday School, 5 p.m.
Thursdays, 6-30 p. m. Lecture.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. ; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. ; and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Wistow Hall. at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A DECREE UNDER THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

FRAMJEE ARDASIR DAVUR *vs.* ABDOOL RAHMAN ESSAK.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, for the plaintiff, applied on the Commissioner's report for a decree against the defendant, for whom there was no appearance. Defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 17,782, with interest and costs of the reference, suit, and of this day, with stay of execution against the defendant's property, but not against his person.

A CLAIM MADE BY MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

KESSOWJEE NAIK *vs.* SAKARCHAND NAGARDAS.

THE Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messsrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim was that he might be declared entitled to recover from defendant Rs. 34,000, the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 entrusted by him to the defendant for the purchase of shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and to recover the value of 305 shares, which had been detained by the defendant, at the rate of Rs. 366 per share.

Cullindas Nurrotumdas, the mehta in the service of the four mill companies managed by the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Starling.

To the court.—If a broker has been ordered to buy 100 shares, and if he gives notes to other brokers to deliver short numbers of the shares on his account, it is the practice to receive the short numbers from the other brokers, and the balance from the regular broker.

To Mr. Telang for the

ing me to be bent on imparting "slight knowledge of drill and field fortification" to the enemies of Russia, put every possible obstacle in my path. A Russian ambassador at Teheran can always do much to thwart the road of a British traveller in Persia. I felt very much annoyed at the amount of time I had uselessly spent about the frontier; but I emphatically deny that my telegrams about Scobeleff's advance were even in the slightest manner tinged with any feeling of vexation. I telegraphed that Scobeleff was marching direct on the road to Merv. He was doing so. Only this summary recall prevented his being at Merv now. It may be some comfort to the general to know that his movement was well inspired. Had he come on, Merv was his, and scarcely blow struck. Kouchid Khan Kalu was in embryo, and the people of Merv were trembling. The harvest of the preceding year was nearly exhausted, and military operations would have effectively put a stop to the work of irrigation so necessary in this country. The population of Merv would have had no alternative save submission or starvation. Now matters are different. By a strenuous effort the new fortress was pushed forward almost to completion. A large part of the early harvest is almost ready for the sickle, and the Turcomans have recovered from their first shock. Of course I don't by any means wish to convey the impression that Merv is in a position to resist a well organized attack by a European army. Still, in view of the very impracticable marching ground to be traversed before men, guns, and stores could be conveyed to the scene of action, the Tekke horsemen could render operations quite as tedious and difficult, if not a good deal more so, than those which preceded the fall of Yengi Sheher. The facility or otherwise of a march to Merv from the west will to a large extent depend upon the final readjustment of the Russo-Persian frontier. That the Attrek throughout its entire length is now the recognised frontier is, I believe, beyond the realm of discussion. This brings the Russian arms within half-an-hour's walk of Kuchan. Thence a long, fertile, well-watered valley, through which the Keskef Rud or Kara Su, as it is indifferently named, leads straight towards Meshed, passing but a few miles north of that city. In a former letter I described this latter at some length, in view of its possible future importance. A force marching along the Attrek, and proceeding from Kuchan, along this valley towards Meshed, entirely avoids the huge Allah Akbar range of mountains with its difficult passes as well as the desert northward. The value of this particular valley could not, I think from a military point of view, be overrated. The extreme evenness of the ground, the abundance of water along its entire length, even at the hottest season, and the wide cornfields on every side make it a really happy marching ground. The Intelligence that Russia demands this valley as a frontier, one which would give her also Derguez, Khelat, and the entire Turcoman plain west of the Tejend, has filled the Takke mind with the most serious misgivings. Pool-i-Khatun and Sarraks once in Russian hands, the fate of Merv would be no longer doubtful.—*Daily News.*

NOTICES.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Power, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 1; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 10.

W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,00,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

DIVIDED INTO 3,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 OR £20 EACH

Rupees Fifty payable on aliotment, and the balance as required at the discretion of the Directors.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES H. B. FORBES, Esq., Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.

F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., Merchant, late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.

JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries and Agents of the National Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

LOCAL AGENTS AT CALICUT.

MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, the usual operations of spinning, weaving, and otherwise utilizing Cotton and other fibres.

The town of Calicut, in Malabar, is situated about seven miles from Beypore, the western terminus of the Madras Railway, with which it is in direct and easy communication by means of back-water canals. Labour is cheap and abundant. Cotton from Salem and Coimbatore is now imported into Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, for spinning purposes, at prices considerably beyond the rate at which it can be delivered at Calicut. There is abundance of wood fuel at very cheap rates, and coal can for the greater part of the year be imported direct from England at about the same cost as is done in Bombay. Building materials are cheap, laterite of excellent quality being found on the spot. Timber is also cheap as compared with Bombay, and a good supply of water can be obtained.

There is a great demand for yarn and cloth in Malabar, as may be seen from the trade returns of exports from Bombay; and in fact, to sum up, *it would appear that yarn can be produced at a less price in Calicut than in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, and be sold at a greater price, thus increasing the margin of profit.* Calicut would thus appear to possess many requisites for the success of the enterprise.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Secretaries, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., 8, Church Lane, Bombay, or Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., the Local Agents of the Company at Calicut.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless Imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE [illegible] Cases Only by all Chemists and [illegible] Vendors throughout the Globe.

[illegible]use in the English, French, [illegible] Spanish, Portuguese, Rus[illegible]ian, Hindostani, Mad[illegible] Japanese Languages [illegible]hich none can pos[illegible]very case bears [illegible]ture.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND £800.00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT

received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ..... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... " 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	" ..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	" ..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ..
Chateau Lalitte	" 24 0	" ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Lizan	" 22 0	" ..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	"	3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ..... (1 doz. qts.)	"	6 0

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey ...	" 24	" ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

Sole Agent in

BOMBAY,

65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

[illegible]S' VEGETABI[illegible]E INKILLER.

[illegible]nufacturers and Proprietors, [illegible]e Island, U. S. A.

[illegible]MITY MEDICINE [illegible]B's TRIAL.

[illegible]refully prepared [illegible]BLE COMPOUND

[illegible]RPION STINGS [illegible]ES.

[illegible]MATISM

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life wretched instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	Especchly, Kurrachee.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.	Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton .. (After-Dinner Wines) ..	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan .. (After-Dinner Wines) ..	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer .. (After-Dinner Wines) ..	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose .. (After-Dinner Wines) ..	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien .. (After-Dinner Wines) ..	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	11 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	31 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	21 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Pluree, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled..	58 0	61 0
51 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry..	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A, 1, rare old .. .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Sobrea .. .. "	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior .. .. .. black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
22 0	Madeira, L., very superior .. black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	21 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow " ..	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
17 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	19 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy.. ..	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old.. ..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac, ...	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. .. .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. .. .. .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 4
16 Gals.		46 Gals.
Hhds.		Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH.			
	4 Gals.	13½ Gals.	27 Gals.	54 Gals.
	Per Jar.	Octaves.	Quarter Cask.	Hhds.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla ..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.

[illegible]E ADVERTISE[illegible]ENT AFFEARS [illegible] A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market,
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill,

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economicnl Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also